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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Magnitude of Libyan Intervention in Chad Questioned
(LE MONDE, 23-24 Nov 80)..... 1

Islam, Stability in West Africa Discussed
(Jean-Paul Charnay; DEFENSE NATIONALE, Nov 80)..... 2

Angolan-Congolese Final Communique Following Lara's Congo Visit
(ETUMBA, 30 Nov 80)..... 10

Arab Development Aid to Africa Reported
(AL-QABAS, 14 Nov 80)..... 13

Correspondent Reports on Southern Africa Development Conference
(Jean-Pierre Langellier; LE MONDE, 1 Dec 80)..... 15

BENIN

President Discusses Nation's Present Situation, Future Priorities
(Kerekou; EHUZU, 13 Nov 80)..... 17

Final Communique of Central Committee Meeting
(EHUZU, 17 Nov 80)..... 24

President Kerekou Calls for Unity, Revolutionary Action
(Mathieu Kerekou; EHUZU, 17 Nov 80)..... 27

CAMEROON

Development Potential of Fishing Industry Discussed
(WEST AFRICA, 8 Dec 80)..... 31

CAPE VERDE

Portugal, Cuba Train Local Fishermen
(VOZ DI POVO, 3 Nov 80)..... 33

CHAD

Briefs
Goukouni Oueddei Interviewed 34

CONGO

ADF Rural Development Loan
(Oko Mbouala; ETUMBA, 30 Nov 80)..... 35

Sixteenth Anniversary of Establishment of CSC Celebrated
(BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI, 10 Nov 80)..... 37

Briefs
Minister to Frontline Meeting 39

DJIBOUTI

Premier Addresses National Assembly's Budgetary Session
(LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 4 Dec 80)..... 40

Executive Committee of RPP Permanent Secretariat
(LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 13 Nov 80)..... 43

Briefs
Balanced Budget for 1981 45

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs
Brazil Recognizes Regime 46

KENYA

Briefs
Somali Infiltrators 47

MADAGASCAR

Reportage on Visit of Vietnamese Delegation
(MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 13-15, 17 Nov 80)..... 48

AKFM-KDRSM Youth Statement
(Editorial; MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 20 Nov 80)..... 55

Report on AREMA Seminar on Social, Economic Issues
(MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 18, 25 Nov 80)..... 57

Seminar Begins,
Seminar Ends, Editorial

MAURITIUS

Secret Funds Seen Supporting MMM
(Editorial; THE NATION, 15 Nov 80)..... 62

Decline of Indian Influence Seen
(THE NATION, 9 Nov 80)..... 63

MOZAMBIQUE

Future Coal Terminal at Maputo Port Planned
(NOTICIAS, 22 Nov 80)..... 65

Cashew Production Areas Assured Adequate Supply of Other Goods
(NOTICIAS, 22 Nov 80)..... 67

Briefs
New Aeronautics School 68
Portugal Trains Doctors 68
Increased Citrus Exports 68
Portugal Trains Mechanics 68

NIGER

Collective Defense Needed Against Libya's Thrust Into Africa
(Editorial; LE SAHEL, 17-18 Dec 80)..... 69

Briefs
PRC Youth Delegation 70

NIGERIA

Institute Discusses Reagan's Policy for Africa
(Kayode Soremekun; DAILY TIMES, 10 Dec 80)..... 71

Shell Oil Company Closes, Loses 2 Million Naira
(DAILY TIMES, 6 Dec 80)..... 73

Various Economic Projects Described
(Various sources, various dates)..... 74

Fabrics Industry
Coal Experiment
Peanut Production, by James Akande, Aliyu Modibbo
Dam Cost 200 Million, by Yaro Ali Maiduguri
Appeal for Farmers' Training
Bakery Products Factory
Fishing Industry Plans
Farm Program
Agricultural Projects
Irrigation Development
Sugar Company, by Yaro Ali Maiduguri

Plateau State Bans Muslims' Use of Derogatory Words
(M. A. Aliyubiu; NEW NIGERIAN, 5 Dec 80)..... 81

'Indiscriminate' Recruitment of Asians Deplored
(Abubakar Umar; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Dec 80)..... 82

Briefs
Airport at Bauchi 83
Denial of Cotton Shortage 83
Domestic Air Shuttles 83
Donation for Chadian Refugees 84
Plateau NPN Gains Followers 84
More Money for Abuja 84
Lagos Technical College 85
Benue State Bank 85

SOMALIA

Briefs
Cooperation Agreement With Romania 86
Religious Leaders Praised 86

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Increases International Borrowing
(THE STAR, 1 Dec 80)..... 87

Press Comment on Botha Referendum Decision
(SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, 5 Dec 80)..... 88

'DIE BURGER' PFP Support of Referendum Shows Weakness
(Editorial; THE CAPE TIMES, 3 Dec 80)..... 91

Pretoria Council Approves Some Mixed Facilities Applications
(THE STAR, 28 Nov 80)..... 92

New Banning Orders Criticized
(MUSLIM NEWS, 28 Nov 80)..... 93

Three Persons
'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment, Editorial
Appeal to Muslim Organizations

Soekor Strikes Oil Near Mossel Bay
(THE CITIZEN, 23 Dec 80)..... 95

Information Department To Concentrate on Internal Projects
(Peter Sullivan; THE STAR, 8 Dec 80)..... 96

Zimbabwe Situation Gives Reason for Hope
(Editorial; THE CAPE TIMES, 8 Dec 80)..... 97

Defense Department Rates Media on Positive, Negative Attitudes
(Mike Derry; THE STAR, 28 Nov 80)..... 98

HNP Leader Attacks NP's Homeland Policy
(RAND DAILY MAIL, 5 Dec 80)..... 99

Reportage, Comment on Labor Developments
(Various sources, various dates)..... 100

Industrial Health, Safety Legislation
Auto Industry Labor Progress
'Living Wage' Concept, by Steven Friedman
Fosatu Criticism of Companies, by Drew Forrest
Fosatu Meeting With Minister

Current Economic Trends Reviewed
(Paul Dodd; THE CAPE TIMES, 3 Dec 80)..... 104

Trade Figures Show Continuing Favorable Balance
(THE CITIZEN, 23 Dec 80)..... 106

Joint Economic Control of East London Harbor Under Study
(Drew Forrest; THE STAR, 28 Nov 80)..... 107

Free Market Policy Urged as Best Economic Strategy
(Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES, 14 Dec 80)..... 109

Small Business Development Corporation Inaugurated
(Pieter de Vos; THE STAR, 28 Nov 80)..... 111

Airlines Still Operating in Red, But Earnings Improve
(THE STAR, 1 Dec 80)..... 112

Air-Sea Search-and-Rescue Procedures Described
(THE CAPE TIMES, 8 Dec 80)..... 113

Briefs
Buti Resignation From SACC 114
Multiracial Trade Union Federation 114
Bloemfontein Area Development 114
AZAPO Detainees 115
Banned Soweto Leaders 115

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on Democracy, Hopes for Future
(THE CAPE TIMES, 1 Dec 80)..... 116

Robert Mugabe's New Year's Message to Nation
(Robert Mugabe; Salisbury Domestic Service, 31 Dec 80)..... 119

Mugabe Interviewed on Investments, Land, Wages
(Salisbury Domestic Service, 31 Dec 80)..... 126

Briefs
Mineral Production 127

MAGNITUDE OF LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD QUESTIONED

Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Nov 80 p 26

[Text] There is growing disagreement over the matter of the presence of Libyan troops in the capital of Chad, where confrontation is continuing between the partisans of Hissene Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and those of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Provisional National Union Government (GUNT), the chief of state and leader of the Popular Armed Forces (FAP), who are now fighting in close collaboration with the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Lt Col Kamougue, the vice president of the GUNT.

On the FAP side, they denied, on Friday, 21 November, that there was any direct involvement of the Libyan Army even though in the FAN camp they continue to assert that they "possess incontrovertible proof of Libyan presence alongside the FAP."

For their part several western journalists who, from the Cameroonian city of Kousseri, were able to go to Ndjamena, said on Friday that they could in no way confirm the presence of Libyan troops despite information recently reported by the Pentagon (LE MONDE, 21 November), noting the presence of from 3,000 to 4,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad. These journalists, it is true, were not permitted by the FAP to go to the combat zone. On the other hand, they were able to observe attacks, now daily, by a Tupolev 22 bomber of Soviet manufacture apparently belonging to the Libyan Air Force and the presence, in Chadian air space, of a Libyan helicopter of the Chinook class, of American manufacture.

On passing through Paris, Thiam Tidjani, spokesman for the GUNT, stated that his government "called upon Libya for help in putting down the rebellion" and denied that the leaders in Tripoli wanted "to destabilize the countries of the western Sahara region." Tidjani added, "If a country other than Libya intervened in Chad some governments would not have reacted unfavorably."

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where we are reminded of the recent remarks by Jean Francois-Poncet, that France "is following with close attention" the developments in the Chadian situation, they assert that they are not in a position to confirm the presence, at the gates of Ndjamena, of an expeditionary force as large as that noted by the Pentagon. Moreover, French experts in African matters are showing skepticism with respect to Libyan capability of sending an expeditionary force representing nearly a tenth of the strength of of the regular army--to a distance so far removed from its rear--at a time when large concentrations of Libyan troops are also noted at the Tunisian and Egyptian frontiers.

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ISLAM, STABILITY IN WEST AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Nov 80 pp 107-118

[Article by Jean-Paul Charnay]

[Text] In this article Jean-Paul Charnay, director of the Center for study and research on strategies and conflicts at Paris IV Sorbonne, evokes for us the realities of an African Islam which has its own characteristics, particularly as a result of the existence of great confraternities such as the Tijaniya and the Qadiriya; and its own sociocultural realities, arising in part from French and British colonization. This Islam, however, cannot remain isolated from the Moslem world. One can quite properly wonder what destabilizations will confront this continent, likely rather soon to become the theater of very harsh conflicts.

Various recent developments, John Paul II's trip to Africa, and declarations by Giscard d'Estaing on the three-sided developments in the Gulf, attracted attention to the cultural and religious factors in Black Africa's international relations. Without commenting on the above-mentioned developments, one can note certain elements of political equilibrium and of political destabilization which are th function of a contemporary phenomenon: the expansion of Islam.

1. Stratigraphy of Trends

African Islam is conventionally described as basically resembling an ethnic brotherhood. Even today most of the social and human fabric of the rural population is held together by traditional rural brotherhoods, Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists, inspiring a popular mysticism serving to tranquillize a stable peasantry. The special case of Mouridism, for the rural peasantry of Senegal, can also be cited; it is outside traditional Sunnite orthodoxy, but seems to be strengthening its financial power, based on peanuts, through modern investments and encourages a proselytism extending beyond its place of origin, even, it is said, reaching American Blacks.

It is also usual to see tensions and conflicts between Moslems arising from the differences between ethnic groups, where each one wants its own mosque, and between brotherhoods. Various trends now weaken this system of alternate opposition and coexistence among localized communities, and reveal a new social stratification.

Islam revival seems to arise from an ideological union between the merchant class carrying out a primitive capital accumulation, a few members of the liberal professions, and certain parts of the peasantry seeking a cultural and socioeconomic advancement through urban emigration or agricultural improvement. Thus a stratum of middle-and-large planters, merchants and truck transport entrepreneurs assumes increasing importance. Without having to be systematically examined, their faith eludes close scrutiny. They secure their social standing and economic status through financing the construction and maintenance of mosques or medersas, either directly or through cultural associations. One can thus cite the Senegal Union for Moslem Progress, the Ivory Coast Moslem Cultural Center; the recent Abidjan Islamic Congregation of members of the Ivory Coast Republic, the Niger Islamic Association, the Upper Volta Moslem Community, the Cameroon Islamic Cultural Association, the Tanzania Muslim Council, the Supreme Moslem Council of Kenya (SUPKEM). These private law associations (the old law of 1901 in French speaking countries) operating in a context of state secularity, have at their head businessmen in the traditional style or the "entrepreneur" style, (beyond a certain economic threshold the distinction between the two becomes vague); learned religious men generally possessing a good understanding of the West; and intellectuals with European training: members of the liberal professions or teachers. These associations have rather extensive structures: they have their executive bureau, committees specialized in religious affairs, in national affairs, cultural, youth affairs and in teaching; there are also locally established sections. They appear to have little to do with, or only have correct relations with, the traditional brotherhoods of Tijaniya, with its popular mysticism or the nonextremist Hamalliya. Because of their more modern institutionalization, the makeup of their directive bodies, their economic vigor and their social welfare activities, they should achieve a level of intellectual depth and political action that can earn them the status of privileged interlocutors vis a vis their governments, the Arab countries already subsidizing them, and the cultural affairs branches of other countries.

Isolated from other movements, the wahhabite movement is made up of merchants having perhaps less economic influence but a great tenacity and a great antiwestern solidarity. Calling themselves Sunnite, and proclaiming a puritan, even rigid Islamic faith, this minority, both ingrown and activist, has broken off from other Moslem movements which condemn its intransigence. It seeks to preach in places where it is not established, condemning traditional modes of brotherhoods and of Islam, orthodox yet reformist, of cultural associations. [as written in text] The split is real in the Ivory Coast Republic. In Upper Volta, during the conflict with Mali in 1974, bloody combats occurred at Bobo Dioulasso. Since then this movement has been creating its own associations, having them legally recognized by the state for both independence and protection. The situation is thus calmer but psychologically, mutual hostility continues. The Wahhabites refuse to pray in mosques of other movements--very significant conduct and contrary to the claims of unity of the Moslem community.

Also to be noted is the appearance of an in-growing extremism which has developed in some villages taken over by a charismatic leader. This phenomenon, qualitatively if not numerically significant, certainly is not new. It is found, in fact, at the origin of a certain number of warring empires, when one changes from looking inward to a holy war. The Senegalese film maker, Sembene Ousmane, condemns it in his 1976 film Ceddo. Between the two wars it arose in a more limited way in the evolution of the Hamallah brotherhood, derived from the Tijaniya through the influence of a pious and enterprising individual, Shiek Hamallah, whose partisans were so restless that the colonial administration exiled them to France. The proliferation of these inward-looking groups could result in

the destruction of the social fabric, confrontations with other movements or confrontations with governmental or administrative authorities. That, moreover, is what happened in the fall of 1979 at Dollé in north Cameroon at the very time that President Senghor in an interview in Afrique-Defense (No 20, November 79 p 20) denounced the activities in Senegal of a "little marabout...who wanted to act like Khomeyni."

In brief the stratigraphy of Moslem trends in West Africa can be synthesized by differentiating between a fundamentalist Islam and a popular mysticism. In the fundamentalist Islam there is a puritan movement (the wahhabiya), an intellectual movement (university level institutes, Dakar, and in Nigeria, Zaria and Kano), and a reformist movement (cultural and cultist associations). In popular mysticism one finds an open movement (Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists), an austere movement (Mourides and extremist Hamallists) and an inward-looking mysticism, with charismatic leadership and an occasional reaccentuation of fundamentalism.

2. Progress of Islam of Arabization

The wealthiest part of the merchant stratum mainly supports cultural associations, generally of reformist orientation, accepting the existing government framework and the political and economic system. A fringe of this stratum, no doubt less powerful commercially, won over to a bedrock wahhabism, remains if not hostile at least very much reserved vis a vis governments, and considers itself the bearer of a pan-Islamic potential. Both of these groupings are influential. The internal and international balances of Sub-Sahara Africa depend in part on the intensification of one or the other of the two groupings, on the passing of generations and men. Beyond this, there are the conversions of certain leaders, such as Al Hadji Omar Bango of Gabon, or the Gambian ministers, certain high level officials and also the vague move toward official and constitutional affirmation of Islam in countries that are diversified religiously, as, for example, the discussion in 1977-78 of the possible transformation of Upper Volta into an Islam Republic because it was vexed over receiving quite scanty Arab assistance.

Even in the mass media age mosques and teachers of the Koran remain privileged vectors in the spread of Islam carried out by Arabs, brotherhoods and cultural associations. The proselytism of certain countries--Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, involves support of students, sending of books, awarding of grants, credits for the restoration and the construction of mosques. However, all Islamization presupposes an arabization, and one can wonder what the political fallout of this will be. Three institutions--cultural centers, Islamic scholarships and Franco-Arabic schools can have, in the mid-range, powerful effects.

Arab cultural centers continue to be established: Libyan in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta (in addition to those by Algeria, Turkey and Malta); Egyptian, in Nouakchott. The African Islamic Center in Khartoum has relations with certain cultural associations, and efforts of the Cairo Supreme Council for Islamic affairs should be noted, as well as the Pakistan ahmadiya missions in English-speaking countries (Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana), which also seek to establish themselves in French-speaking countries. It appears that the Libyan centers are increasing their arabization efforts through practical secretarial courses, courses in typewriting and home economics, all of which attract wider participation.

On the other hand, a large Islamic center is needed in West Africa or at least in French-speaking Africa, since in northern Nigeria there are the universities of Ahmadu Bello at Zaria and Abdul Bahi Bayero at Kano. True, an Islamic institute was created in Dakar whose mosque and architecture suggests Moroccan financing. This institute issued a bulletin but currently it offers basic Moslem training more than conducting actual research.

For prayer the people of Dakar prefer familiar religious sites established in their neighborhoods. Plans are under discussion for a vast university of Islamic studies established at Say, a little historic town 50 kilometers south of Niamey, financed by oil countries, but by February 1979 construction work had not yet begun. Supported by its great economic strength and discipline the Mourides brotherhood is completing a center of religious studies and has installed a vast Koranic library at Touba.

Upper level Koranic studies are now being propagated through a system of "Islamic" scholarships. These scholarships are granted to students going to study theology and Moslem law in the Universities of Mecca and Medina, the two holy cities, whose prestige seems to grow side-by-side with that of the most illustrious and ancient of Moslem universities, Al Ahzar in Cairo, which perhaps suffers from the policies Egypt currently pursues vis a vis Israel. There are also scholarships in Libya, Kuwait, Algeria and Sudan.

Difficulties in adjustment nevertheless have arisen. Arabized graduates in religious and juridical sciences, less sought in the employment market than French- and English-speaking students, are forced back to the medersas. These are private, thus financed by the community itself, or subsidized by Arab countries which sometimes assume responsibility for paying them. These younger men, imbued with the literalistic Islamic purity acquired in Mecca and Medina, are especially shocked by the traditional thinking and life styles of the old immams serving the mosques, and want to replace them. The differences in education and in outlook causes sharp conflict over interests, and between generations. Cultist and cultural associations are aware that these conflicts are developing. Fearing religious activism, they argue that these puritan and earnest graduates are too young to assume the responsibility of the imman, that is the spiritual authority of the mosque who conducts prayers; this ought to be reserved for pious and grave personages who read the Koran, tell their beads at home, only going out to pronounce the Khutba (the sermon) and lead the great prayer on Fridays.

In its December 1978 Lagos Conference the World Association of Young Moslems dealt with the problem of openings for studnets of religious sciences and asked UNESCO to bring influence to bear on governments to secure the equivalence of their degrees with national or western degrees. Political and university circles, even Moslem circles, nevertheless have doubts about the practical effectiveness of this and fear a religious zeal whose strength is illustrated by Wahhabism and by Iran. The problem is very urgent in numerous countries and at various levels of instruction.

Governments themselves seem hardly anxious to extend Islamic studies. At Dakar Arab-centered oriental studies are being developed according to classical scholarship. At the Univeresity of Abidjan the plan for creating courses in Arab history and language should ensure neutrality toward all religious influences.

At the University of Dar Es Salaam the opening of a department of religious studies, desired by the Tanzania Muslim Council, is delayed because of lack of space (?) In Nigeria southern Christians condemn the strength of the illustrious Moslem university of Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University, but the malaise is equally obvious at the primary and secondary levels. In Nigeria, still, the UPN party, whose principal leaders, of western origin, not Moslems, declare they wish to harmonize without mixing them, in a system of "private education" Koranic studies for which certain hours would be set aside, and modern studies, provided in schools for western training. In Senegal the socialist party's national women's movement is concerned over the future and the training of talibés, students in Koranic schools, who are often poor. In Mauritania French-speaking "negro-African" students fear an extension into the secondary school of Koranic instruction in Arabic.

In fact the argument has been joined, and envenomed, since colonial times. Moslem communities, proud of their Koranic schools had, much more than the non-Moslem communities, kept away from the school opened by colonialists. Practicing a system of general education in closest touch with their collectivity, non-Moslem communities had less resistance to a system of specialized education which often provided them access to faster social and administrative advancement in the colonial system, and after independence. There were guilty feelings and conflicts, not only among Moslem Africans, but also among Moslem Indians, about their inadequate educational system. To overcome cultural handicaps and give their children better opportunities in the professional fields, Moslem associations themselves organize bilingualism. They "westernize" in part the students trained in the arabo-Moslem culture but using several procedures, the most simple being the study of French and English in Arabic itself. Another is to send students who are finishing their studies to a western university to obtain conversion of their degrees, or to Algerian universities where the teaching is still in French. Recourse is also had to bilingual education--Tunisians in Djibouti, for example. Thus for several years Moslem associations have created "Franco-Arab schools"--private, Moslem, primary and secondary schools which teach in Arabic but with certain material taught in French.

Thus there are strange interlocked cultural and financial triangles. From the west, petro-dollars provide producing countries an abundance of funds that their sociopolitical and economic structures cannot immediately absorb. They profit from short-term investments and short-term loans in the west, or they transfer part of these funds to Africa in the form of aid (but a large part of this aid goes back to the west for the purchase of technology, consumer goods and arms) and finally they devote a part to invigorate Islamic religious zeal, thus arabization. Through the weight of history, politics and job requirements, arabization is supported by study of or even a redeployment toward a western language: French or English.

Thus a paradox is born: the west finances Islamization through producer countries; it hence works for its own retreat; but in a second phase arabization goes hand in hand with re-westernization...

3. Destabilization

At present the situation well reflects the objective alliances formed, from the political point of view, against continental revolution and for stabilization of the world economic system, between liberal western regimes and regimes of petroleum monarchies; and against materialism, between the Christian and Moslem religions.

In fact most of the Afro-Moslem leaders, often coming from rather westernized reformist circles (intellectuals forming part of the government service, military persons, part of the members of the liberal professions), supported by the merchants of the cultural associations and the peasant masses still enclosed in traditional brotherhoods which have never sought a systematic arabization, need, in order to avoid their own destabilization, the "gun-technique" or "Jaguar"--brought by the west, since their own armed forces, by suspicion, by lack of interest, by insufficient technical training, cannot or will not assimilate the modern arms systems and the general strategies they entail.

The west--France--represents a force that from the military point of view is at the same time still credible and economically and culturally favorable to certain social strata. The problem acquires its own dynamic to the extent that some recent inter-African conflicts involved not only political and ideological, economic and ethnic conflicts, but also religious conflicts: Biafra, Sudan, Chad, Eritrea. It is obvious that these religious conflicts are not unique. But in the white heat of conflict their involvement remains poorly understood.

The Biafra war (1967-70) with such complex causes had first brought about pogroms, then reciprocal exoduses. The number of Christians who went back south from the north was estimated at one million; this helps homogenize the various regions, hence to make direct confrontations rarer. After its victory, the Nigerian central government circumscribed religious influence. It restricted the annual contingent of pilgrims and reduced the role of Moslem chieftains of the north, specifically the direct or political inheritors of Osman Dan Fodio, who through a holy war at the beginning of the 19th century built the Sokoto empire--inheritors who had their authority strengthened during the British period by the system of /Indirect Rule/ [printed in italics] They had already sustained a serious blow in 1966 by the assassination of leaders of the NPC (Northern Peoples Congress). The expansion of Islam in the Horn of Africa, Christianized since the Fourth Century, and which had remained in part Christian for geographic reasons (difficult entry, stormy mountain systems), and for cultural and linguistic reasons, is carried forward in an unusual way, sheltered from the great migratory or commercial forces. It was carried out, as in the rest of Africa, by merchants coming from nearby Yemen or from Arabia, but in a diluted way. It was carried out by dissemination among tribes, each one retaining or concealing its own special customs, its local ways and different emphases in a rather superficial conversion process. As a result of the elaboration of a specific language, the Swahili, mixing Arab and Bantu, Arabization did not follow Islamization. Armed conflicts between Islamized tribes and Christian tribes arose often more from a war of conquest of more fertile lands, with a better climate on the high plateaus, than a holy war with proselytizing aims. Currently, although Islam constitutes one of the links unifying tribes that are quite disparate because of their ethnic characteristics, language and geography, compared to Christian populations, certain Christians fight on the Somalian side for nationalist or revolutionary, ethnic and anti-Marxist reasons.

For Chad, and for the moment, African leaders from the north of western Africa are somewhat hesitant concerning Arab expansion. According to circumstances either leaders of Moslem or of Christian origin ask either for the maintenance of French forces in Chad, always declared to be temporary and in principal condemned by all, or for their immediate departure, as requested by the Kano conference and finally put into effect. Mauritania, wholly Moslem, which seeks to withdraw from the Sahara conflict, reveals the same alternations. Logically, in order to oppose any too marked progressive growth Moslem leaders, therefore, rely on the support of those Arab countries whose Islam is resistant, stabilized and whose policy is oriented toward the west.

The policy of Colonel Qadhdhafi, who is considered a political chief, and not a religious chief, despite his aid to teaching and constructing mosques and cultural centers, has resulted in the rejection of a too great Arab political domination, even exercised through religious channels. Beyond that there are the different Libyan attempts: economic aid to Upper Volta, support for the Central African Empire and Idi Amin Dada, armed intervention in Chad and Gafsa, a possible plan for a geopolitical regrouping of the great nomads in a "Federation of Sahel Islamic States." This last project can be seen in the context of the attack on the Mecca mosque, and seems to aim at destabilizing the system by installing on the north and south Saharan borders a zone of political renewal in a progressive and Islamic sense which would be fatal to certain modern governments and would hem in the Near East, its petroleum and its agreements with the west, between two wings, Iranian and African. Thus would the descent toward sub-Sahara Africa be strengthened? To the north certain attractions would be directed toward the west's internal splinters: Libya's policy toward Malta or Arab questioning concerning latent separatism in the outer provinces of Latin countries.

There is much overlapping of motives and one cannot escape the double relationship Africans/West and Moslems/Arab countries. For Christians relations with the West remain vital, at least for the mid-range. Despite their great vexation over it, shown, for example, by the African bishops' condemnation of certain methods of conversion, Nigerian Christians' condemnation of the pugnacity of the University Ahmadu Bello of Zaria, and the long range worries of certain political leaders, Christians cannot openly oppose Islam's growth without the risk of turning Moslems against the west. Thus the trip of John Paul II comes perhaps as a stabilizing counter-offensive.

The most important fact, just the reverse of the situation in the colonial period, is that Moslems no longer feel inferior to Christians. However, in a less essential way for Christians, but still in a powerful way, the majority of the Moslems yet turn toward the west. More exactly, they feel the need to redress an imbalance by relying on the west for support and must take advantage of their cultural and economic establishments.

4. Religions Condemned to Remain Objectively United?

In the short term Islamization does not call into question relations with the west, so long as a progressive pressure exists and so long as communism appears the most opposed to ethical and religious values, to the interests of the strata--or clans--in power and to the interests of the west which sustains them. This major contradiction remaining, religions are condemned to remain objectively united in their struggle against Marxism. What they, Islam included, fear is, henceforth, less the interference into their theology and the ancient cosmogonies inspiring a canonically impure but viable syncretism, than a direct step from cosmogonies to materialist ideologies. What the merchant and bureaucratized strata who are in power fear is the change to a non-capitalist way of development. According to traditional Marxian analysis one could believe that the expansion of Islam would strengthen inter-African and Afro-western contradictions. In actual fact, paradoxically, it is rather the weakening of communist pressure, a greater antagonism among the religions, that could bring about a certain destabilization of the system.

Such a destabilization would take place also if qualitative or quantitative changes took place in the methods and movements of Islamization, if the wahhabite movement, lesser merchants, austere artisans, young imams, bearers of Islamic purity and professionally disadvantaged in relation to the westernized ones, got the majority. It would accentuate a literalism borne of recent conversions, of a more rigorous theological training out of Saudi Arabia, Libya or the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Then the confrontations among Moslems, aggravated by the conflicts of clans, of circles and of generations, could react on contemporary political, economic and strategic ties, and offer diminished resistance to Arab political influence--if the latter did not tear itself apart--in brief, bring about a geopolitical upheaval.

9772
CSO: 4400

ANGOLAN-CONGOLESE FINAL COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING LARA'S CONGO VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 30 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Congolese Information Agency]

[Text] The delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party left Brazzaville on 27 November after a 48-hour visit to the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The Angolan delegation which was led by comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau in charge of organizations, held talks, it is known, with the Congolese side which was headed by comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau responsible for foreign affairs, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The final communique published at the conclusion of this visit states:

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that relations between the two parties are continually advancing and becoming stronger on the basis of their firm attachment to the ideals and principles of peace, militant solidarity, and proletarian internationalism.

The two delegations, still maintaining the revolutionary commitment of the immortal Marien Ngouabi and Antonio Agostinho Neto, reaffirmed their resolute determination to dynamize still further their inter-party cooperation and to develop contacts between their respective mass organizations with a view toward better harmonizing their activities of mutual interest.

Also, the two delegation agreed to search actively for ways and means of establishing continuous and harmonious development between the Peoples Republic of the Congo and the Peoples Republic of Angola through guiding it resolutely with a view toward complementarity.

Examining in-dept the questions relating to defense and to the security of the Congolese and Angolan revolutions, the two delegations committed themselves to continue their cooperation in this field for the strengthening of defense and the security of common borders.

After having proceeded to a broad exchange of views on the experiences of the Congolese Labor Party and the MPLA-Labor Party, the two delegations reaffirmed their unanimous determination to work toward meaningful harmonization of their positions on all problems relating to the total liberation of the continent, the consolidation of African unity and the strengthening of ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the progressive countries for the betterment of the world.

The delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party was particularly pleased with the progress achieved by the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) in asserting the sovereignty of the Congo in all domains, particularly in the field of the building of a national, independent economy, the sole guarantee of a national and independent economy [sic] aiming at the construction of a socialist society in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The delegation of the PCT expressed its sincere appreciation for the achievements of the MPLA-Labor Party in the political and economic fields which constitute important steps toward the strengthening of national independence and the prediction of an Angolan socialist society such as was called for in the program and resolutions of the First Constitutive Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The PCT delegation applauds the advent of organs of popular government and the creation of the Peoples Assembly in the Peoples Republic of Angola.

The two delegations expressed their complete satisfaction with respect to the quality of their talks, which were stamped by friendship, candor, and mutual understanding, and above all, by revolutionary fervor.

Approaching current international questions, the two delegations expressed their concern regarding the present course of certain international problems which are injurious to the freedom of peoples, to their rights, to dignity and to progress and which constitute therefore a threat to peace and international security.

Concerning Namibia, the two parties condemn the illegal occupation of this territory as well as the dilatory maneuvers of South Africa in its efforts to obstruct implementation of the United Nations plan. They support the United Nations plan and the application of Resolution 435 for the immediate independence of Namibia and reiterate their indefectible solidarity with SWAPO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The two delegations vigorously doncemned the acts of aggression and barbarity perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the Peoples Republic of Angola dnd the Front Line countries.

The two delegations are concerned by the situation in South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African people in struggle against the odious and retrograde system of apartheid.

The two delegations congratulate the Saharan people for their stunning victories in the political, diplomatic, and military domains under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. They express their active solidarity and their unreserved support and of the right of the Palestinian people to build an independent and sovereign state.

Analyzing the tragedy of Chad, the two delegations were quite concerned. In this connection, they firmly support the resolution on Chad adopted at the 17th summit of heads of state and government of the OAU held in Freetown 1-4 July 1980 and pronounce themselves in favor of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] headed by President Goukouni Oueddei.

The two delegations expressed their deep distress at the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They wish that these two fraternal countries should quickly work to resolve this conflict through negotiation.

(We note that during his trip, comrade Lucio Lara was received on two occasion by the president of the Central Committee, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

9516
CSO: 4400

ARAB DEVELOPMENT AID TO AFRICA REPORTED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Nov 80 p 14

[Article: "Arab States Pledge 4.3 Billion Dollars to Africa; Arab Aid Covers African Continent With No Strings or Conditions"]

[Text] The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa said that Arab pledges to Africa totaled 4.367 billion dollars at the end of 1979, not to speak of Arab participation in international financial institutions and organizations which provide aid to Africa.

The bank explained that seven Arab countries offering aid had pledged about two-thirds of the total Arab Commitments, of 2.838 billion dollars. The difference between the two sums represents commitments by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab Loan Fund for Technical Aid to Africa of 5.9 million dollars; the Islamic Development Bank, 158 million dollars; the OPEC Fund, 320 million dollars; the Arab-African Bank, 23 million dollars; the Islamic Solidarity Fund, 11.5 million dollars; and oil credits of the International Monetary Fund, 473 million dollars.

Beneficiary Countries

Eleven African countries benefited from Arab aid in 1973, 32 in 1974, 37 in 1975, 38 in 1976, 40 in 1977, and 41 in 1979. In other words, Arab aid covered the African continent 100 percent within 4 years after the Arab petroleum countries entered the circle of countries offering aid.

The bank said that Arab aid to Africa in the next period was offered directly with the exception of 404 million dollars offered indirectly to finance multinational projects covering the African continent or African financial organizations. Of the remaining commitments, West Africa received 2.181 million dollars, or 50 percent, while East Africa obtained 1.781 billion dollars, or 40.1 percent of the total commitments.

The bank explained that detailed analysis of Arab aid to Africa shows that 64 percent of the total financial transfers were directed to 24 countries which are among the most destitute in the Third World, that 40.5 percent of the transfers benefited 18 countries which are among the least developed, and that 23 percent went to seven African coastal countries.

Arab aid is characterized by not being restricted by specific conditions, in contrast to aid from the countries of the Committee for Development Aid or the countries of the socialist bloc, where every dollar offered as aid returns to its original source

again through credits to suppliers and purchase of goods and services. Arab financing is considered final and in practice means only deducting the current amount of this financing for the donor state.

Flexible Conditions

The other characteristic which distinguishes Arab aid is that it is offered with flexible and easy conditions. Note that 69.2 percent of the total pledges were made with preferential conditions or include other phrasing amounting to a gift of at least 25 percent, according to the information of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa alluded to the fact that Arab participation in financing the development of Third World countries is a recent development, dating to 1973. However, its newness does not prevent Arab financing from carrying considerable weight in the field of international cooperation in behalf of development.

He added that the volume of the aid pledged by the Arab countries during 1975 constituted 45 percent of the total pledges of the bloc of countries of the Committee for Development Aid, that is, of the total pledges of countries granting aid with the exception of countries with a guided economy, whose aid is considered so small as to be nonexistent in comparison with that from the countries of the Committee for Development Aid or the OPEC countries.

7587
CSO: 4402

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier--passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Nairobi--Two billion dollars to attentuate the economic grip of the South African giant: such were the stakes at the Conference on Development in Southern Africa, which was held in Maputo on 27-28 November (LE MONDE of 28 November). On one side, nine African countries haunted--over and above their differences--by the concern to reduce their varying degrees of dependence on their powerful neighbor: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (Zaire hopes to be admitted soon to this disparate club.) On the other side, 36 potential donors--countries and international organizations--cordially invited to transform this desire for emancipation into reality. These latter belong, in the main, to the capitalist world.

The promoters of the conference, who represent 60 million inhabitants, had prepared 97 projects covering the spectrum of economic activity: energy, agriculture, health, transport, telecommunications. Despite this apparent diversity, the "nine" give priority to three sectors: roads, railroads and ports. Projects concerned with the modernization and development of these kinds of infrastructure account for three-fourths of the funding proposals presented at Maputo. This triple priority is legitimate in the face of Pretoria's ambitions and assets. South Africa, in fact, has never hidden its desire to base its economic predominance on a "constellation" bringing together all the states situated south of the Zaire River. Now this communications network, dense and well organized, constitutes one of the best levers working to further its will to power.

For the "nine" the necessity then is above all to strengthen and modernize the "counternetwork"--road, railroad and port--at their disposal: electrification of railroads, purchase of new engines, extension of anchorage capacity, lengthening of piers, drainage of guttering, etc. The "nine" already have 1,300 km of railroads. Except for the /Tanzania Zambia Railway/ (Tazara), built recently by Chinese technicians, this network was the creation of the colonial powers, who had conceived it first of all in terms of their own commercial interests at the time. One example: the three principal lines of Mozambique have no link-up between them. No rail line links together the two biggest cities--and principal ports--of the country: Maputo and Beira. On the regional level, it is a question /grosso modo/ of promoting an East-West flow of trade, from Angola to

Mozambique, to the detriment of the North-South flow, as the too-powerful neighbor is the one to the south.

With its three ports--Maputo, Beira and Nacala--and its energy potential--especially the hydroelectricity of Cabora-Bassa--Mozambique will be the principal beneficiary of this program of regional action. It is not just coincidence that the Mozambican capital is the headquarters of the "commission of transport and communication" created in April at a first meeting in Lusaka. The government of Samora Machel had also, more carefully than others, prepared for this conference.

Aware of the fact that the capitalist world is better placed to provide the money and technology they need, the "nine" invited all the western and Scandinavian countries, as well as Japan, Australia, India, Brazil, the World Bank and the IMF. Mr Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, represented France. The supplicants could not hope, in [only] 2 days, to come away with the whole $2 billion. But they did get 650 million. Mr Honwana, spokesman for the "nine," contended that these commitments /"will snowball."/

With $400 million--or 20 percent of the total needs--the African Development Bank has shown itself especially generous. Over the next 5 years, the ABD will devote 10 percent of its budget to the "nine." Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for development, promised $100 million within the framework of the Lome Convention. But on one condition: this money cannot be spent either on Angola or on Mozambique, as these two countries have refused up to now to adhere to the convention. OPEC's special fund offered some assistance but did not specify how much. The Scandinavian states all responded positively. The Netherlands alone made $15 million available immediately.

Several wealthy countries, notably the United States, kept to a posture of waiting: they affirm their willingness to examine more closely the projects submitted at the conference. For Washington--which only pledged $25 million--these delaying tactics but poorly disguise underlying political reservations. For example, the Americans while welcoming Mr Machel's invitation to the investors this year have kept their distance from a country which is a candidate-member of CEMA and whose foreign policy is totally alined on that of the Soviet Union. For 4 years Mozambique has in fact been on the /"black list"/ of the American Congress.

In the medium term, one danger threatens the plans of the "nine." If it remains politically stable, Zimbabwe could quickly dominate its less-developed neighbors. It will be helpful, then, to avoid the appearance of too clear an imbalance between the partners, such as that which in 1977 shattered the East African Community, which benefited Kenya too much. As for South Africa, it hardly seems distressed over its neighbors' efforts to close ranks, even though this effort is intended to thwart its strategy of regional domination. Economically, these states will most assuredly remain for quite some time yet dependent on it. But does it accurately assess the political import of a regional grouping which can only aggravate its isolation?

9516
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NATION'S PRESENT SITUATION, FUTURE PRIORITIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 13 Nov 80 pp 1,3,6

[Keynote speech by President Kerekou to opening session of central committee meeting, 12 November at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou]

> [Text] The third meeting of the third central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB [People's Revolution Party of Benin], was begun yesterday morning at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou. The opening ceremony was presided over by our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, who gave an important speech on that occasion, in which he reported on the eight years of revolutionary struggle and mentioned the priority tasks to be carried out with a view to consolidating and radicalizing the bases of our great National Liberation Movement. President Kerekou then appraised the present national situation, which is characterized by a real and total freezing of the activities of the local authorities of the revolution and mass organizations, before submitting to the members of the central committee the main points to be studied at the present session.

Comrade members of the central committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin,

In proceeding today, Wednesday 12 November 1980 with the official opening of the third ordinary session of the third central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB, it seems to us indispensable to formulate for you certain general positions to be taken into account in examining the various subjects on the agenda of these sessions. This will enable us, we are persuaded, to strengthen the unity of our thinking and revolutionary action, in the face of the magnitude and complexity of the tasks that have devolved upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, on the way to constructing, here in the People's Republic of Benin, a new society in which there will be a good life for every Beninese man and woman. The socialist society.

In plain words this means that during our discussions we have been led to decree bold measures and take radical decisions that require us to develop and strengthen our great National Revolutionary Liberation Movement of 26 October 1972.

In this context, therefore, there is reason to ask ourselves the following questions:

1. How can the current national situation, after eight years of revolutionary experience, be objectively presented to us, comrade members of the central committee?

2. On the political, economic, ideologic and socio-cultural levels, what are the important priority tasks that it is incumbent upon us to execute diligently in order to the necessary and favorable conditions for continuous and harmonious development of the Beninese revolution, which we want to be genuine, pure and social?

3. What are the conditions and the demands of the national situation of the moment, in the face of which it is our urgent duty, at the present stage of our great National Revolutionary Liberation Movement, to pay special attention, with a most acute patriotic and revolutionary feeling, to all areas and levels of national life?

These, comrade members of the central committee, are the basic questions that in our opinion faithfully express the content and importance of the various subjects submitted for our examination in the course of the present meeting. Moreover, all of these questions clearly point out the high national and historic responsibility incumbent upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, as the supreme form of organization and political leadership of all the militant Beninese people in their long struggle to free themselves totally and permanently from foreign domination and any system of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

An Appraisal of the National Situation

Comrade members of the central committee,

Thorough examination of the national situation reveals that many problems, not yet resolved or newly created, on all fronts of our struggle for national liberation, are beginning insidiously to tarnish the beautiful picture of the spectacular accomplishments of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution.

This fact and this revolutionary truth, far from being a gratuitous and demagogic affirmation, are actually quite the opposite, the general conclusion drawn from our own realities, which unfolds objectively from scientific analysis of the national situation currently prevailing here in Benin.

In fact, logical and lucid revolutionaries that we are, comrade members of the central committee, we have neither the interest in nor the right to go against our consciences as free men by attempting to conceal the Beninese realities behind a guilty silence, as if we were all afflicted with the virus of revolutionary defeatism, whereas all our revolutionary action is aimed at radically transforming--in the sense of social progress--our attitudes, our realities and our retrograde, obscurantist and alienating flaws, inherited from the feudalism of colonization and neocolonization.

For this reason, comrade members of the central committee, we must be perfectly familiar with, and objectively appraise at all times, the real national situation in all its fundamental characteristics, that we may always be better able to perceive it concretely in its proper dimension.

So it is with regard for the correct and clear understanding, as well as perfect knowledge of the current stage of our revolutionary process of national liberation, that we propose to you, comrade members of the central committee, that you examine, as the first subject on our agenda, the dossier that analyzes the national situation, whose projection in time and space inevitably emerges into the international situation.

Comrade members of the central committee,

It is unarguable that the tours recently taken by the comrade political commissioners were valuable opportunities for direct inquiries in the field among the popular masses in our cities and countryside. As everyone knows, all of these tours had but a single objective, to evaluate, without any leniency, the level attained by our avant-garde party, the PRPB, in its national mission of the awakening, the organization, the mobilization, the training and the revolutionary education of our popular masses around the great permanent tasks of the Beninese revolution:

National production;

national building;

patriotic, ideologic and premilitary training for all at all levels;

the defense of the fatherland and the revolution;

making the popular masses literate;

sound management of all our production units.

Identification and Perception of All our Inadequacies and Gaps

At the conclusion of their tours into the 84 districts of our six provinces, our comrade political commissioners were unanimous and completely positive in their conclusion, which we summarize briefly as follows:

1. The situation in the field is characterized by a genuine freezing of the revolutionary activities of all the militant men and women of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution!

2. The relaxation of militant action is manifested in all areas and at all levels!

3. At the time for executing the new revolutionary tasks, which involves the implementation of our Fundamental Law, the militant men and women of the local revolutionary authorities and the various mass organizations are living in uncertainty, passivity or lethargy!

Consequently, comrade members of the central committee, it is easy to understand why the united reactionary forces within and outside the country have engaged, with unusual arrogance and impunity over the entire national territory, in counter-revolutionary actions. This has been done--alas!--with the culpable complicity of some political-administrative authorities who are profoundly undermined and paralyzed in their own ideologic opportunistic contradictions, even though our popular masses

are actually completely behind the revolution, and always entirely receptive and resolved to conduct the revolution.

It is by courageously making a critical and responsible analysis of all the characteristic data of the present national situation at the level of our various structures of awakening, mobilizing, organizing, training and giving revolutionary education to the popular masses, that we must truthfully identify and correctly perceive all the inadequacies and gaps that have marked the militant and directing action of our avant-garde party, the PRPB; that we must clearly point out the responsibilities at all levels, and determine precisely on that basis the principal tasks to be methodically executed in all areas of national activity, enthusiastically and with sound revolutionary competitiveness.

This is the only way, comrade members of the central committee, for us to resolutely pursue the implacable struggle against all the pernicious manifestations of local and international reaction, if we want to guarantee effectively and gloriously the permanence of our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 September 1972.

For this reason we also and especially believe that serious study of the dossiers relative to putting in place local organs of state government and judicial organs in our country, the People's Republic of Benin, assumes primary importance, whose correct and diligent resolution, we are convinced, will provide the adequate response to the demands of our present national situation. The two dossiers written into the agenda of our present session, therefore, must be scientifically analyzed; because of this they require the complete and special attention of the central committee of our avant-garde party, the PRPB.

Comrade members of the central committee,

Let us remember that the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, in its fourth and fifth ordinary sessions, studied and adopted all of the concrete provisions relative to the organization, installation and regular operation of the local organs of state government, as provided for by our Fundamental Law.

And it was to satisfy that requirement that all the new revolutionary institutions stipulated by the Fundamental Law were put in place, that the dossier was submitted for examination and political appraisal by the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly to the central committee.

However, rational execution of the provisions and accurate execution of all the tasks calling for permanent institutionalization of the revolutionary, democratic and popular government in our country, presupposes subsequent resolution at the level of our avant-garde party and its central committee, of a number of acute internal contradictions and aberrant antagonisms, cynically stirred up and maintained in our people by our class enemies.

In a word, comrade members of the central committee, in the course of this meeting we will have to make a profound critical analysis of the dossier, and take objective and responsible decisions, always taking into account our own realities and the following considerations:

1. The dossier on the institutionalization of the local democratic and popular revolutionary government; as presented, has it been conceived and drawn up on the basis of the balance sheet of the experience accumulated by the National Council of the Revolution and its local authorities, since they were created and installed in October 1973?

2. Are all of the election criteria, the method of election, the structure of the leadership organs of the Revolutionary Councils at all levels, as ordered in the dossier, aimed at effectively giving the power and all the power to the working people, before being submitted to the appraisal of the central committee?

3. Do the provisions relative to the method of electing the members of the Revolutionary Councils at all levels, to the composition of the leadership organs, especially the CNAPs [State Committee for Province Administration] and the CRADs [Revolutionary Committee for District Administration], as stipulated in the dossier, all reflect and actually guarantee the actual practice of the grassroots direction of our party, before being submitted to the central committee for study?

4. Lastly, what are the urgent tasks to be executed at the party level, and emerges from the programming and the scheduling of operations before ending up with the effective putting in place of the local organs of state government?

Comrade members of the central committee,

As you see, all these questions are important, and clear and precise answers to each of them must guide all of us together, in unity of thought and revolutionary action, at the moment when we take responsible and constructive decisions.

But in truth, just the subsequent enforcement of the provisions contained in the dossier is not enough in our opinion to establish in our country the radical change involved in institutionalizing the local, democratic and popular revolutionary government.

To Really Establish Popular Democracy

For the new kind of government, to be practised fully, effectively and in the exclusive interest of the broad popular masses of our cities and countryside, must be solidly supported by a judicial organization that is also of the new kind.

And for this reason, in the course of the present meeting, we will also examine the dossier relative to the organization of the people's courts in our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

Here again, comrade members of the central committee, we are talking about a question that is fundamental to the real establishment of the regime of popular democracy here in Benin. In fact, scientific analysis of this important dossier by the central committee must clearly reflect the major preoccupations of which the directing principles are:

1. Every judicial system always has a class content. Also, in its content as in its form does the project submitted for our examination faithfully express the ideology of the proletarian class, as defined in the general line of our avant-garde party, the PRPB?

2. Will the resulting setting up of the new judicial system affectively contribute to permanently smashing the feudal, colonial and neocolonial structures that up until the present time have favored the oppression and exploitation of man by man here in Benin?

3. Do the provisions of the judicial reform provide all the legal guarantees required to gradually establish the social justice to which the popular masses of our cities and countryside so passionately, so profoundly and so legitimately aspire?

Those, comrade members of the central committee, are the basic preoccupations that must inspire us and guide us in analyzing the dossiers.

In any case, to prepare scientifically for the advent here in Benin of a regime of popular democracy by executing all the tasks connected with the effective putting in place of the local organs of state government and the judicial organs, is the principal mission assigned to the third ordinary session of the third central committee by our avant-garde party, the PRPB, and on behalf of the entire laboring and militant Beninese people.

Also, in the happy prospect of great socio-political qualitative changes, it is incumbent upon us today more than ever, because of the high historic national revolutionary responsibility that falls upon our avant-garde party, the PRPB, under the firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership of our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972, to pay quite special attention to the no less fundamental question of the patriotic, ideologic and premilitary training given to all of our popular masses.

In fact, this is the time and place to ask ourselves whether our popular masses can effectively, from now on, truly and fully assume all the responsibilities now conferred on them by the democratic and popular revolutionary government institutionalized in our country, the People's Republic of Benin. It is obvious that the answer is no if those popular masses are not politically and ideologically armed to actively and effectively develop the class struggle in the field.

In those circumstances, we must in the course of the present session also study the dossier dealing with the question of the patriotic, ideologic and premilitary generalized training, not only because of its importance in the revolutionary education of the people, but especially because it is a favored instrument of continuous class struggle for the awakening and continued development of the proletarian class consciousness of the broad laboring masses of our cities and countryside, who alone are the true active, aware and responsible builders of the enlightenment of the new society, the new kind of Beninese society, the society of popular democracy, relieved of every system of oppression and exploitation of man by man, the socialist society.

Therefore it is this urgent political and ideologic necessity that also justifies the inclusion on our agenda of the dossier concerning the examination of the results of the first national seminar on patriotic and ideologic training, which was held

from w1 May to 2 June 1980 at the National Center for Instruction of our People's Armed Forces.

For us, comrade members of the central committee, it will be a concrete matter of consistently studying the programs and pedagogic documents drawn up by our national and provincial instructors at the first national seminar. And after we have amended and adopted these programs and pedagogic documents, we will have given our party, our national revolutionary education center and all our national and provincial trainers, a valuable instrument for the work of revolutionary education in gradual unification of the thinking of our militant working people.

Comrade members of the central committee,

Considering the importance of all the dossiers we have just listed, all of which deal, when all is said and done, with the primary question of completing the putting in place of all the new institutions of our revolutionary state provided for in our Fundamental Law, we fervently hope that the decisions and recommendations that will come out of the work of the third ordinary session of the third central committee will be commensurate with the requirements of the national and international situation, and equal to the great hopes that profoundly and legitimately nourish all of the laboring Beninese people, who are irreversibly committed in all responsibility and in full knowledge of the facts, to the great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972, with a view to building here in the People's Republic of Benin the new society in which there will be a good life for each Beninese man and woman, the socialist society.

Scientific socialism is our path to development!

Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide!

Death to the traitors!

Death to the mercenaries!

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

8946
CSO: 4400

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Final Communique

The Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin held its third regular meeting in Cotonou from 12 to 16 November 1980 under the presidency of our great comrade in struggle Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee.

The following points were prominent on this session's agenda:

1. analysis of the national situation in the light of the reports of the political commissioners of our six provinces;

2. the questions relative to the setting-up of local organs of the state power;

3. the questions relative to organization of popular justice in the People's Republic of Benin;

4. analysis of the international situation.

At the conclusion of its proceedings, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin decided to make public the following communique:

On the National Level

Examining the situation presently prevailing among us in the People's Republic of Benin, the Central Committee noted that despite difficulties of a socioeconomic nature connected on the one hand with poor organization and poor management of our production units, and on the other hand, with the international economic situation, characterized by rampant inflation, and despite the many problems that have not yet been solved or have newly appeared on the social plane, the popular masses of our cities and rural districts are continuing to exhibit great revolutionary availability, which testifies eloquently to their profound adherence to the revolutionary process under way among us since 26 October 1972.

Drawing a lesson from this objective truth, which emerges clearly from the reports of tours by the political commissioners in our six provinces, the Central Committee notes that the situation is favorable for our hard-working and militant people to advance boldly along the road of effective establishment of the regime of popular democracy.

In this framework, it has worked out and adopted the documents relative to the setting-up of the local organs of the state power on the basis of a critical balance sheet of the experience accumulated along the way of the democratization of power in our country by the local bodies of the National Council of the Revolution.

Consequently, the Third Regular Meeting of the Third Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin has decided that while the holding of their respective congresses is awaited, renewal of the mass organizations, which are the Youth Organization Committees (COJ), the Women's Organization Committees (COF), and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) will be effected, so that they can continue to fill effectively their roles as transmission belt and support for the local revolutionary power.

In conformity with its correct concern to link the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism closely and constantly with the concrete practice of the Benin Revolution, the Third Regular Meeting of the Third Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, has worked out and adopted the document relative to the organization, program and methodology of generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary training of the women and men militants of the Benin Revolution, in the course of their first National Training and Review Seminar, held at the National Popular Armed Forces Instruction Center at Ouidah, from 22 May to 2 June 1980.

It has also prepared and approved the law enacting the organization of popular justice in the People's Republic of Benin, the implementation of which will make it possible to found a new justice at the service of the Benin people and of their democratic and popular revolution, and to develop revolutionary legality in all areas of national life under the leadership of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

In view of the importance and complexity of the economic dossier in its possession, the Third Central Committee, in its third regular meeting, has decided to hold a special meeting in order to pursue systematic study of it and take sound decisions aimed at creating the conditions that will favor the recovery and development of our economy in the direction of consolidation of our national independence and correct solution of the social problems of our popular masses.

On the International Plane

Analyzing the international situation, the third regular meeting of the Third Central Committee notes once again that it is characterized by the subversive intrigues to destabilize the progressive regimes of the Third World in general, and of Africa in particular, with the creation of zones of tension and of hotspots of war throughout the world, by hard-pressed international imperialism, in order to divide, oppose and weaken the progressive and revolutionary forces struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

This is the framework within which the campaign of intoxication and defamation cynically orchestrated by the international reactionary press against our country, our people and their revolution is being conducted--a campaign aimed at making people believe the Republic of Benin is interfering in the domestic affairs of brother and friendly countries.

The Third Central Committee of our vanguard party declares that this crude maneuver by international imperialism and its local lackeys is aimed, in the last analysis,

only at discrediting the Benin revolution and at creating the psychological conditions for a new armed aggression for colonial reconquest of our country.

The People's Republic of Benin, which has suffered only too much from interference in its internal affairs and has recovered by high struggle its independence, its sovereignty and its national unity, remains firmly devoted to the principles of noninterference and nonmeddling in the internal affairs of other states.

Consequently, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin reaffirms once again that the internal problems of countries can be solved only by the peoples of those countries.

With regard to the conflict that is tearing apart the brother people of Chad, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a fraternal and militant appeal to the brother people of Chad to stop the fratricidal war and settle their internal problems by negotiation on the basis of the Lagos agreement and the OAU resolution of Freetown, in order to build the Chadian nation in complete independence, unity and concord.

As regards the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a fraternal and militant appeal to the brother peoples of Iran and Iraq to cease the hostilities and settle their differences by negotiation, in the interest of both peoples.

Furthermore, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin reaffirms militant support of the Benin people for the just struggle for national liberation by the Sahraoui, Namibian, South African and Palestinian peoples.

Finally, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin makes a patriotic and revolutionary appeal to all our people to redouble their revolutionary vigilance, strengthen their organization, mobilize, and develop, throughout the entire national territory, the struggle to safeguard and consolidate the achievements of their democratic and popular revolution.

Ready for the Revolution!

The struggle continues.

Cotonou, 19 November 1980

The Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin

11267
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT KEREKOU CALLS FOR UNITY, REVOLUTIONARY ACTION

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 3, 6

[Speech by Presiden Mathieu Kerekou to Central Committee of the PRPB (People's Revolution Party of Benin)]

> [Text] The third session of the Third Central Committee of the PRPB, begun on Wednesday 12 November 1980 in the Palace of the president of the Republic in Cotonou, concluded its proceedings in Cotonou yesterday under the effective presidency of our great comrade in struggle President Mathieu Kerekou.
>
> In the speech he delivered on this occasion, President Kerekou stated that the fruitful debates developed made it possible to bring out the serious deficiencies that are impeding the harmonious development of our revolutionary process.
>
> He recalled the theme of our first regular congress, held from 13 to 18 November 1979; he evoked the fundamental problems facing the popular masses--problems which our vanguard party, the PRPB, must cope with; and then he enumerated the specific tasks to be carried out at the present stage of our struggle in order to deepen our revolutionary movement of national liberation.

Comrade members of the Central Committee,

Here we are today, Sunday 16 November 1980, at the conclusion of the proceedings of the third regular session of the Third Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin--a meeting during which, for 5 days, we have carried out a detailed and far-reaching examination of all the items on our agenda.

The indisputable positive results we have achieved are the fruit of the seriousness, objectivity, and spirit of great responsibility that all of us have shown throughout the work of the present session. These eloquent results also testify to our firm and common determination to do everything in order for our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, effectively to assume its high historic mission--that of leading the militant and hard-working people of Benin in their struggle to free themselves totally and definitively from foreign domination and to build among us, in the People's Republic of Benin, a new society in which there will be well-being for one and all, the socialist society.

It is now up to us, comrade members of the Central Committee, to draw the essential conclusions from our discussions and to bring out the priority tasks incumbent on us in view of the present national situation.

As we have been able to note in the course of our discussions, the principal cause of the serious deficiencies that are impeding the harmonious development of our revolutionary process lies in the lack of a scientific framework for our popular masses, who are the only moving and creative forces for qualitative transformations of society, on both the economic and sociocultural levels. Indeed, our Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideology teaches us that scientific organization of the masses cannot be achieved effectively without a new type of party, united, influential and capable of constantly raising its organizational level, and that of the masses through their own organizations.

Now it came through very clearly to us, in the course of our discussions, characterized by political and intellectual honesty, that our young party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, exhibits some serious gaps in its organization, and continues, alas, to suffer cruelly from a lack of cohesion at the level of its directorate, despite the great hopes aroused by our first Regular National Congress helf 13 to 18 November 1979, the theme of which was:

"Criticism and self-criticism within the party with a view to improving the working methods and leadership methods of our party in order to consolidate its structures, guarantee that it is rooted among the popular masses, and enable it to carry out well the task of democratization of revolutionary power in the People's Republic of Benin."

It is these serious gaps and deficiencies that explain why our party has not been able to ensure, in good time and correctly, its firm, clear-sighted and centralized management of our national economy, with a view to creation of the material bases necessary to gradual satisfaction of the fundamental needs of the popular masses of the cities and rural districts. For appropriate solutions have not yet been found for such fundamental problems as:

--the problem of drinking water and the harnessing of water;

--the problem of housing, urban development and the electrification of our cities;

--the problem of proper food supply for the popular masses, in terms of basic food products;

--the problem of health;

--the problem of sound application of the reform of the national education system;

--the problem of popular justice, etc.

Thus, one easily understands why the level reached by our party in its tasks of sensitization, mobilization, organization, guidance and revolutionary education of our popular masses is still low.

Within this framework, correct understanding of the national situation thus analyzed makes it necessary for us, comrade members of the Central Committee, to acquit ourselves diligently, with spirit of steadiness and responsibility, of the following tasks:

1. achieving and strengthening unity of thought, revolutionary action and cohesion within the party and its leadership, by merciless struggle against sectarianism, fractionism, and the cultivation of tight little groups;

2. establishing within the party a spirit of militant camaraderie, loyalty and revolutionary frankness, by detecting, denouncing, and courageously expelling from our ranks the degenerate and irrecoverable elements;

3. strengthening the level of organization of the party by consolidation and development of its structures, and by establishing a truly democratic life within it.

But in order to achieve this, we must:

(a) carry out, in the immediate future, a replacement of the acting provincial secretaries of the party;

(b) adhere scrupulously to the periodic meeting schedule of the Central Committee;

(c) initiate regular weekly meetings of the rank-and-file organizations throughout the entire national territory;

(d) act to broaden the party's foundations;

(e) constantly raise the political and proletarian-class awareness of the members of the party.

4. organize scientifically the congress of the party's various mass organizations--specifically, the COJ's [Youth Organization Committees], the COF's [Women's Organization Committees], the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and the trade unions, so as to make them effective instruments for liaison of the party with the working people.

It is correct accomplishment of all these tasks at the level of the party and its mass organization that will make it possible--we are convinced of it--to create the new favorable and indispensable conditions:

1--in order for the party and the People's Revolution of Benin to be capable of assuming firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership in victorious conduct of the revolutionary process under way among us since 26 October 1972;

2--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to act to set up, within the best times possible, local organs of the state power and for application of the reform of the judicial system among us, in the People's Republic of Benin;

3--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to be capable of directing and controlling the steady application of the reform of national education.

For this purpose, a review seminar will be organized to evaluate the distance already traveled and to take adequate and urgent measures that are necessary. Within this framework, the question of upgrading of the teaching function must be considered as a priority revolutionary task and resolved boldly.

4--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin, through the second state plan, to solve correctly the crucial problems of housing, drinking water, and a proper food supply for the masses in terms of basic food products;

5--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to approach correctly and settle rationally, taking serious account of the realities of our country, the question of judicious distribution and rational utilization of cadres at the national and local levels;

6--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to be capable of assuming firm, clear-sighted and centralized management of the national economy, in the direction of revolutionizing all the old colonial and neocolonial structures, as well as in the direction of reorganization and sound and democratic management of all our units of production;

7--in order for the People's Revolution Party of Benin to organize the National Seminar on Feudality, always taking serious account of the realities of Benin.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, each of us doubtlessly assigns all due importance to the national responsibility incumbent on our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, in its historic task of building among us in Benin the new society in which there will be well-being for each and every man and woman of Benin: the socialist society.

Along these lines, we must take seriously the fundamental question of unity of thought, revolutionary action and cohesion within our party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, the only guarantee of triumph of the Benin's democratic and popular revolution.

--Immortal glory to the People's Revolution Party of Benin!

--Scientific socialism is our path of development!

--Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide!

--Ready for the Revolution!

--The struggle continues.

11267
CSO: 4400

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF FISHING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2489

[Article: "The Catch for Cameroon"]

[Text] Cameroon owes its name to its fishing industry. Portuguese explorers 500 years ago called the Wouri river the Rio dos Camaroes — the River of Prawns.

ROUGHLY speaking some 15,000 artisanal fishermen live off this activity and the industrial fishing sector, with its six shipping companies, provides jobs for almost 500 people. The authorities' concern with developing industrial fishing has led them to modernise the Douala fish port facilities around a harbour with a 560 metre quay. With an ice factory (150 tonnes per day) and a series of sheds (4,500 m. of them with refrigeration facilities), this port is able to handle 60—70,000 tonnes a year industrial fish production.

Small fishing concerns are by far the most active in the fisheries sector. The government fisheries directorate puts its catch at 35,000 tonnes per annum — 20,000 tonnes fish, more than half of it coastal pelagic species, and 15,000 tonnes of shrimp, most of it sold (after drying and smoking over a wood fire) to Nigeria. A large percentage of the artisanal fishing is done by Nigerians who send their catches home to satisfy their country's considerable needs. Artisanal fishing is mostly concentrated in the Ndian area, near the border with Nigeria, where there are many small boats.

The output of these small fishing concerns is low, perhaps 2—3 tonnes per annum per boat and 10—20 tonnes for boats equipped with engines. As only 10 per cent of the boats have engines it is easy to see the potential for development. The government, with Canadian aid, has started to modernise small fishing concerns through a Cameroonian fishing development mission, called Midepecam.

Industrial production expanded regularly between 1960 and 1970, with catches rising from 3,000 to 23,000 tonnes. Production remained steady for three years and then dropped, and has stabilised at around 20,000 tonnes for a number of years now. The problems of the industrial sector, are more easily understood if shrimping and trawling are taken separately.

The 17-strong trawling fleet is in the hands of five owners, three of whom own 15 of the vessels. All but a few are less than seven years old, which shows how much effort has gone into modernisation. The fleet is declining (there were 27 vessels in 1972), but the average gross tonnage has gone up slightly and, as things are at the moment, this is an unfavourable trend, as the biggest trawlers are the most expensive and they are less productive and more sensitive to rising costs (diesel fuel, repairs and harbour dues).

While the industrial fishing catch has levelled off at around 20,000 tonnes the percentage of fish is tending to rise and the percentage of shrimp to drop, largely due to the activities of the shrimp fleet. However, although the trawler fleet has increased its efforts and stepped up its time at sea, there has been no improvement in production. Yields are dropping and the fish caught are getting smaller.

The shrimp fleet, unlike the trawler fleet, made remarkable strides between 1970 and 1975, increasing from 10 to 18 vessels and stabilising thereafter. For a long time the catch was around 2,000 tonnes but it dropped to around 900 tonnes in 1978/79. What goes for fish goes for shrimp too — yields dropped from about 500 kg per day per boat in 1971 to 250 kg in 1978.

There is, however, less cause for alarm in the shrimp industry because the shrimp fleet has increased its catches of fish as shrimp catches have declined. Shrimping is only profitable during the rainy season, hard cash is required pending payment of the shrimps sold in America and the market has to be kept supplied after the bankruptcy of one of the biggest ship-owners. For all these reasons, people in the shrimp industry have, with official encouragement, begun to take fish as well and these now account for a third of the industrial catch.

As things stand, Cameroon's fishing industry faces contradictory demands. On the one hand, there are still immense demands to meet, in spite of more intense fishing in inland waters. Imports of fish have topped 13,000 tonnes per annum. The levelling-off of the catches suggests that maximum exploitation has been reached. So the authorities want, at present, to keep the fleet down to 40 vessels until new policies have been developed.

CSO: 4420

PORTUGAL, CUBA TRAIN LOCAL FISHERMEN

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The training of Cape Verdian cadres in the fishing sector will provide our country with increased capability in this branch, which is moreover, regarded as of primary importance to the economic development of Cape Verde.

From this perspective we see the need to train people so as to decrease and later eliminate human shortcomings in this sector. Thus, on the basis of state agreements, in strict cooperation with the fishing office, the training of Cape Verdian cadres in this sector began in 1977 with the sending of seven students to the Pedroucos Fishing School in Portugal. For various reasons, among them the inadequate background of our students, only two of our students in that year were able to complete their training. The following year steps were taken to insure that only students with the minimal educational level equal to the preparatory cycle were sent. In 1978, another 15 students departed for the Pedroucos School for training which all of them completed in 1979. Following the courses they took there, these students enrolled in the Sao Vicente Coastal Shipping School or boarded the Icelandic training vessel to serve an apprenticeship. With this apprenticeship completed, they could qualify in Cape Verde as coastal vessel masters. In 1979 eight more students departed, and this year the seven existing vacancies were entirely filled.

Cuba, which in 1979 accepted nine students for a 4-year middle level course, is also contributing to training in this sector. Following their training, the students will staff the fishing sector on the central level. The basic training here is more rigorous, with the requirement that the students complete technical school (preferably) or high school, as the minimum requirement. For example, three more students will go to Cuba this year. Two of them attended the technical school and one high school. When we inquired about the criteria for selecting the student, we were told at the DGP that candidates had been dispatched from all of the country's islands. In the fishing training sector, Cape Verde currently has two students in Cuba, pursuing marine biology (higher level) and two others are studying fishing economics in the Soviet Union. The first two will join the future scientific department of the General Fishing Office, which will engage mainly in research, cooperating with specialized international organizations such as the International Commission for the Preservation of the Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), with which we already maintain relations, and the Fishing Committee for the Central-Eastern Atlantic, a scientific organization concerned with our area, ranging from Gibraltar to the mouth of the Congo River.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI OUEDDEI INTERVIEWED--Ndjamena, 30 Dec (JANA)--President Goukouni Oueddie of Chad accused the United States of America, the Egyptian regime and other Arab reactionary governments of backing the remnants of insurgent Hissein Habre following the overall victory of the Chadian people. In his interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR President Goukouni said that the Arab reactionary regimes are trying hard to (?bring) back the Chadian traitor into power to serve the imperialist interests. But the Chadian people, he said, will confront these attempts and foil their plots. He added that the present nationalist government will now restore peace in the country and develop its economy following the victory achieved over Habre's forces. [Text] [LD301630 Tripoli JANA in English 1030 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

ADF RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 30 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Oko Mbouala]

[Text] A loan agreement was signed between the African Development Fund [ADF] and the Peoples Republic of the Congo on 21 October 1980 at Abidjan, headquarters of the African Development Bank [ABD], by the Congolese finance minister, Comrade Henri Lopes, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the president of the bank and of the African Development Fund, Mr Wila D. Mung Omba.

This agreement, by the terms of which the African Development Fund loans a total of 8 million UCF [expansion unknown] (1,944.16 million CFA francs) to the Peoples Republic of the Congo will enable it to finance plans for the rural development of the Bouenza region. Approved by the ADF board of directors at its 70th meeting held in Abidjan on 12 September 1980, this loan is reimbursable over a 50-year period which includes a 10-year grace period.

The project is composed of two complementary categories which are on the one hand the development of the Bouenza region and on the other hand assistance to the Office of Food Cultivation, which is responsible for promoting the cultivation of food, to help it strengthen its organizational and administrative capacity.

The first category consists in the implementation of a regional program for the improvement of food cultivation from the traditional sector, the supply of support services to this sector, and the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. It concerns some 18,000 small growing operations of 1.5 hectares each in size, 12,000 of whom will receive real benefits from the steps taken to organize and popularize this project. On the other hand, the second category consists in endowing the Office of Food Cultivation with organizational and administrative capacity sufficient to allow it to fully play its role in promoting the food sector in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

We see that the total cost of the project, exclusive of taxes and customs, amounts to 2,509.4 million CFA francs, or 9.73 million UCF, of which 1,447.95 million CFA francs, or 5.61 million UCF are in hard currency.

The ADF loan will serve to finance all hard-currency costs and a part of the local-currency costs of all the components of the project.

It should be noted that the project will be financed by the ADF conjointly with the government of the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The execution of the project will be phased over a 5-year period, that is from 1981-1985. The executive agency is the Office of Food Cultivation "OCV" whose headquarters is in Brazzaville in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

This loan, which constitutes the eighth instance of involvement of the African Development Bank and the first for the African Development Fund in the Peoples Republic of the Congo is a lever, to be used to promote rural development in the Congo. To this end, the total of ADB's commitments to the Congo reaches to 38.31 million UCP.

9516
CSO: 4400

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CSC CELEBRATED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 November--The 16th anniversary of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation] was marked Saturday by 2 major events: the inauguration of the Hotel of 8 November 1964 in the morning and the meeting at CSC headquarters at Mpila in the afternoon.

The ceremony of the official dedication of the Hotel of 8 November 1964, located opposite the radio building, took place under the leadership of Comrade Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau responsible for organization and secretary general of the CSC. In the presence of comrades Albert-Servais Obiaka and Raymond-Serge Mviri, members of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], responsible respectively for party life and for mass organizations in the department of organizations. [sic] Also present were all the permanent secretaries of the CSC, the members of the Executive Committee of the CSC [COCONEX].

The objective of this production unit, as was stressed by Comrade Sylvestre Bongo, permanent secretary for the economy and CSC social affairs, is dictated by two concerns:

--to strengthen revenues of the CSC which previously have consisted only of workers' dues,

--to create jobs in order to participate with the state and the party in the struggle against unemployment which is becoming a national scourge.

During the meeting which followed in the afternoon at the headquarters of the CSC in Mpila, Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau responsible for organization and secretary general of the CSC, broached the problem of national unity before the very numerous assembled militants.

In this connection, he stated that it was not a question of unity for the sake of unity, but rather of unity of thought, action and struggle. Also it is necessary to struggle against tribalism and regionalism. It is also thanks to this unity that on the 3 glorious days of 13, 14 and 15 August 1963 [dates of labor unrest resulting from resignation of President Youlou] the 3 labor confederations which between them account for all the workers in our country--African General Confederation of Workers (CGAT), African Confederation of Believing

Workers (CATC), and the Congolese Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CCSL)--formed the merger committee.

"Thus we must guarantee this organizational unity," he continued. "We have this unity because even if the workers in our country are divided into 15 vocational unions we know that all are moving forward within a single national confederation which is the CSC.

"We must also struggle against regionalism. Here also we know that election to such and such a level within the labor hierarchy has never been related to belonging to such and such a region. And we have never taken the fact of being from the South or from the North, or from the East or the West, into account. Within the syndicate we have only one criterion: being a worker and a militant of the CSC."

We emphasize that 8 November 1964 was the date of the merger of the three great confederations (CGAT, CATC AND CCSL) which gave birth to the CSC. ACI [Congolese Information Agency].

9516
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO FRONTLINE MEETING--Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, head of the Department of External Relations of the Congolese Labor Party, and minister of foreign affairs, leaves our capital this afternoon for Luanda, Angola, to participate in the conference of the frontline countries on Namibia as an observer. The conference is being attended by Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe. [passage indistinct] [Text] [AB021631 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

PREMIER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S BUDGETARY SESSION

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by the Prime Minister--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of independence, His Excellency the President of the Republic has recalled the achievements already made by the government that he heads with the very broad and necessary collaboration of our assembly:

--Independent, unity, and stability in our republic have been established. If these acquisitions may be the object of constant concern on the part of some, they can [in any case] no longer be challenged.

--We have undertaken to give our youth the means to choose for themselves their intellectual and technical future, and we should continue to do so.

--But the Djibouti people do not want alms: they are demanding jobs and national production.

To do this, we want:

--To make our capital city a great maritime and commercial city.

--To diversify our economy in the different sectors of production.

--To allocate activities over the whole territory in accordance with the unique capacities of each region.

These are the concerns that reigned in the preparation of this proposed budget, and I am sure that they will guide our deliberations and improve them.

The ordinary budget for the fiscal year 1980 was established at /12.12225 billion francs,/ then in two legislative amendments revised up to /13.15524 billion (Djibouti) francs./

The special budget was fixed at 1.5003 billion francs; the amount carried forward from the capital equipment appropriation voted in 1979 and not expended on 31 December 1979. The vote for new appropriations raised this special budget to 4.887327 billion Djibouti francs.

This advance during the year 1980 was made possible by the surpluses from the year 1979 and the increases in value noted at the beginning of 1980, in particular on TIC [expansion unknown], the surtax on tobacco, oil products, and products not originating from the EEC.

This development made it possible to present this proposed 1981 budget as balanced at the level of 15.07541 billion francs, an increase of 2.95116 billion francs over the original 1980 budget, or a /24.3 percent increase./

The increase in the price of imported products which continued in 1980 brought with it the increase of tax revenue linked to consumption. Also it was believed useless and harmful to increase the tax pressure by creating new imposts and taxes or by raising the rates of duties already in force.

One-fourth of 1981 revenue will come from direct taxes and more than three-fifths from indirect taxes, which shows to what extent their total is tied to the level of national economic activity and to the international situation.

Personnel costs are increased by 10 percent, as a result of:

--The increase in budgeted positions (162 positions in 1980 and 124 in 1981); this has been reduced to a minimum, and largely benefits national education.

--Providing for the promotion of a certain number of agents and personnel of the FNA [expansion unknown].

--Raising the lowest wages starting 1 July 1980.

/Equipment and maintenance expenses/ should make possible an efficient functioning of the services and preservation of the patrimony of the state, taking into account the real needs and the observed increases in prices (25.8 percent).

/Expenses for subventions and participation/ are increasing, in particular because of the necessity to participate in international organizations, the financial counterpart to Djibouti's entry into the community of nations (8 percent).

But the greatest emphasis was laid on the /infrastructure budget/ which goes from 1.0505 billion francs to 2.025263 Djibouti francs, or 13.4 percent.

Djibouti is asking for and getting substantial aid from international organizations and friendly states to whom I here convey our thanks for their understanding of the needs of our nation.

But Djibouti is making a major effort, the biggest effort possible, to finance its infrastructure and its development.

The toughness shown by the government and the administration is shown by the following percentages in the different categories of expenditures:

--Public debt, 1.5 compared to... 1.86 in 1980.

--Public authorities, 1.3 compared to... 1.60 in 1980.

--Personnel, 46.9 compared to... 52.71 in 1980.

--Equipment, 25.8 compared to... 25.57 in 1980.

--Maintenance work, 3.1 compared to... 3.31 in 1980.

--Operating subsidies, 8.0 compared to... 6.29 in 1980.

In 1980 the national infrastructure effort found concrete expression in:

--The ground station which improves relations between Djibouti and the outside world by means of telecommunications.

--The solution, which will become final early in 1980, [to the problem] of transporting vehicles across the Gulf of Tadjourah, creating greater unity in the national territory.

--The opening at the end of the year of the bottled water plant at Tadjourah.

--The completion of major program of school construction.

In 1981, the principal expressions of this effort should be:

--Opening of an international-class hotel permitting Djibouti to play its role as a meeting center.

--The laundhing of work on a major program to modernize the port of Djibouti.

--Construction of a dairy producing 12,000 liters per day.

--The beginning of an extensive project to rehabilitate the Peltier hospital.

All this in addition to the great effort expended throughout the national territory aimed at:

--making the public services more efficient;

--improving internal communications;

--furnishing the people the services (water, health, education, in particular) which they expect of the state.

This budget expresses the fact that development demands more courage and effort every day, and that the fourth year of independence must be, as stated by the president of the republic, a year of struggle and work.

9516
CSO: 4400

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF RPP PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The prime minister, head of the interim government and first vice chairman of the People's Rally for Progress, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou, last Saturday presided over the ceremony inaugurating the permanent secretariat of the RPP, at the headquarters of the party, on Avenue 13.

Many leaders of the party and the government attended the ceremony, among whom there were in particular the second and the third vice chairmen of the party, Mr Omar Kamil Waraama and Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh; the secretary general, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah; and the treasurer of the party, Mr Idriss Farah Abaneh, as well as other members of the political bureau and the executive committee of the party.

During the ceremony, the prime minister and frist vice chairman of the party, Barkat Gourad, gave a speech during which he called particular attention to the history of the RPP and reviewed the various objectives of the party.

Mr Barkat, referring to the structure of the party, recalled that during the first constituent congress of the RPP, which took place in Dikhil on 4 March 1979--on the date it was created--a central committee was elected. A short while later, a 25-member executive committee was named by the chief of state, the president of the RPP, Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, which made up the political bureau of the party.

Continuing its organizational activities, the party set up annexes in the various sections of the capital and in the capitals of the districts of the interior.

"The first objective of the party was the strengthening of national unity," declared the prime minister. This goal has largely been attained and now we must attack the second goal, that of building a nation and developing the country," the prime minister said in substance.

Finally, in conclusion, Mr Barkat, after having sketched out the results of the steps which have been completed, described the role that the permanent secretariat of the party will be asked to play.

That bureau, whose principal role is to coordinate the masses and the higher authorities of the party, will have at first the task of setting up the administrative apparatus of the party.

The permanent secretary of the party, Mr Omar Chirdon Abass, who was officially installed last Saturday, will, in addition to his present functions as secretary of defense, be responsible for the cells of the various social organizations: that is, the offices of the Workers' Union, the Women's Union and the Djibouti Youth Union, etc.

He will also head the party's press service and the cell for cultural development.

8956
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BALANCED BUDGET FOR 1981--Under the chairmanship of Barkat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister, head of the port and head of the interim government, the 161st meeting of the Council of Ministers took place on Tuesday, 18 November. The following proposals were discussed: Under the heading Ministry of Finance and the National Economy, the proposed budget for 1981. The Council of Ministers discussed the proposed budget, which amounts to 15.073410 billion Djibouti francs, as compared to 12.122250 billion Djibouti francs for the previous year. This will be the first time since 1977 that the proposed budget for the state will be a balanced one, without raising taxes and income taxes. The Council of Ministers voted in favor of the proposed budget, which will be sent to the National Assembly to be examined and adopted. [Excerpt] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 20 Nov 80 p 1] 8956

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRAZIL RECOGNIZES REGIME--Brasilia, 21 Nov--Brazil recognized the new regime in Guinea-Bissau headed by Joao Bernardo Vieira yesterday. A spokesman for the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the decision was based on the principle of "nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries." Following the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Brazil becomes the second country to recognize the regime produced by the coup d'etat which overthrew President Luis Cabral last Friday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 5] 5157

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SOMALI INFILTRATORS--The NAIROBI TIMES newspaper today reported that armed Somali infiltrators killed three women and four children as well as wounding two other children in the Kitui District of Kenya's Eastern Province. The paper said that the Somalis razed the victims' house to the ground and escaped with goods of unspecified value. The house was 72 kilometers from Mwingi town on the road to the northern provincial capital, Garissa. Somali infiltrators have been blamed for a number of attacks in the Eastern and Coast provinces since a resurgence of their activity last year in the neighboring Northeastern Province. The Kenyan Government imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the Northeastern Province in November after Somali infiltrators murdered a Kenyan district officer and six other senior civil servants. Stringent measures have also been introduced in the Coast Province. [Text] [LD042108 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13-15, 17 Nov 80

[Article: "Warm Welcome for Delegation from Vietnam and General Giap"]

[13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a delegation of 25 from the communist party and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the PC Central Committee and vice prime minister of the government of the SRV, arrived at Ivato airport in a special plane.

It was an impressive welcoming committee, notably composed of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, George Ruphin, minister of information, Colonel Rasolomalala, secretary general of the ministry of defense, Colonel Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the popular armed forces, Colonel Jean Philippe, chief of staff of the constabulary, and the Honorable Doan Van, ambassador of the SRV. Members of diplomatic missions recognized in Tananarive, wives of prominent figures, high ranking officers, high placed bureaucrats, and a good 40 or more Vietnamese who have been established in Madagascar for years greeted the dignataries, guests of the Malagasy Republic, as they got off the plane.

An Island of Liberty

Following is the statement made by Gen Giap at Ivato airport:

"Coming from Vietnam, country of President Ho Chi Minh, we are very happy today to make contact with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, radiant isle of liberty governed by a valiant people, so very close to the Vietnamese people. First, I would like to convey the warm sentiments of the communist party of the government and people of Vietnam to the supreme revolutionary council, the government and heroic people of Madagascar, led by President Ratsiraka.

On this friendship visit we will certainly have the opportunity to see first hand the fruits of the struggle and labor of our brothers, the Malagasy people. It is with joy that we will meet the leaders of the supreme revolutionary council and the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (DRM) to brief each other on the economic and cultural development in both countries, and to discuss means designed

to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries. Our talks will also cover international problems of common interest, for the good of both countries and in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We extend our strongest wishes that the Malagasy people, our brothers, have even greater success in their revolutionary work!"

The Delegation

1. Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, vice prime minister of the government of the SRV. Chief of the delegation.
2. Mrs Dang Bich Ha, wife of Gen Giap, economic researcher, scientific technician on the human sciences committee of Vietnam.
3. Mr Phan Hien, minister.
4. Mr Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs.
5. Mr Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher education and professional education.
6. Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of health.
7. Mr Nguyen Due, secretary to General Giap.
8. Mr Bui Hong Phuc, a.i. director of the West/Asia/Africa section in the foreign affairs ministry.
9. Mr Huynh Van Ba, deputy director of protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs.
10. Mr Le Mai, deputy director of the department of information and press at the ministry of foreign affairs.
11. Mr Nghiem Phu Chuan, agricultural expert with the presidency of the council.
12. Mr Dang Nghiem Hoanh, expert with the foreign affairs ministry.
13. Mrs Ton Nu Thi Ninh, expert with the ministry of foreign affairs (interpreter).
14. Mr Nguyen Minh Thong, expert in the ministry of foreign affairs (interpreter).
15. Doctor Pham Van Nga.
16. Commander Nguyen Nhu Trac, security officer.
17. Mr Trinh Nguyen Huan, private secretary to Gen Giap.
18. Captain Nguyen Tien Tro, security officer.
19. Mr Do Cong Minh, staff of the West/Asia/Africa section of the foreign affairs ministry.
20. Mr Ngo Thai Duong, staff with protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs.
21. Mr Nguyen Khanh, typist.
22. Mr Nguyen Anh Dung, journalist/cameraman.
23. Mr Nguyen Van Vinh, journalist/cameraman.
24. Mr Luong The Trung, photographer.

[14 Nov 80 pp 1, 2, 4]

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation, led by vice prime minister and political office member of the CP Central Committee, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, and 25 members strong, has had a day full of fraternal and friendly meetings in Madagascar.

Several interviews and work sessions were planned permitting our ministers to go over governmental policy based notably on democratization, decentralization and "Madagascarization" to successfully carry on the class struggle and to hasten development for justice and equality; the two parties also reaffirmed the common identities of their views.

In the morning Gen Giap paid a courtesy visit to the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. Minister George Ruphin of Information; from ideological orientation and relations with institutions was Minister Phan Hien and Ambassador Doan Van was also present at the interview.

Identity with the colonial past, identity of views, ideological identity, identity of struggle toward the same objectives--independence and peace: these are the essential points of the exchange between Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and the Vietnamese Vice Prime Minister Giap.

The premier was to effectively declare in substance that the visit of the large Vietnamese delegation to Madagascar--a visit welcomed with joy by the people and the government--could only serve to reinforce the bonds of friendship which have existed between the two countries and their people for decades and are well established. This is all the more true because the two peoples have fought and continue to fight the same struggles for independence and peace.

After this statement, Gen Giap recalled the objectives of the patriot and leader Ho Chi Minh, one of whose comarades was Jean Ralaimongo, which permitted the Vietnamese people to be victorious over the different aggressors from all sides who wanted to bend the Vietnamese nation to their will. This victory, Prime Minister Giap emphasized, belongs to all people attached to independence and peace and among them, the people of Madagascar, who have undergone, like the Vietnamese, French colonization.

So many points in common have favored the establishment of friendly relations between the two peoples that the present generation has the duty to strengthen them.

After having admitted that he never thought he would visit Madagascar, Gen Giap, praised the efforts undertaken by the revolutionary power, directed by President Didier Ratsiraka and supported by the Malagasy people, to achieve democracy and the promotion of the interests of the people.

The highly placed Vietnamese touched on President Ratsiraka's suggestion of making the Indian Ocean a peaceful zone: Vietnam was one of the first countries favorable to holding a summit conference in Madagascar of concerned chiefs of state, because the Vietnamese people understand the wishes of the Malagasy, having greatly suffered and struggled for peace.

Gen Giap also recalled, to support the idea, the suggestion made in 1979 in Havana by President Ratsiraka to carry on an international struggle against underdevelopment, beginning with a "South-South" cooperation.

After the chief of state, it was Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the popular national assembly, who received Gen Giap. This interview gave the two leaders the opportunity to talk over the wishes on both sides to reaffirm the friendly relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

The role of the representatives of the two peoples was also explained during this discussion.

At the same time, Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher and professional education, was received his Malagasy homologue, Rakoto Ignace, while Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of health, was talking with Dr. Jean-Jacques Seraphin.

The first interview, as might be expected, was centered on university and higher education...

In the second discussion, between Dr. Jean-Jacques Seraphin and Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, promotion of social causes and the development of health services, notably in the most favored sectors, were treated.

It was learned that General Giap and his party spent a part of their afternoon yesterday at a work session on Ivato's military base.

[14 Nov 80 p 2]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Gen Giap met Malagasy officers at the aeronaval base at Ivato. On this occasion he was surrounded by Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister; Sibon Guy, minister of defense; the minister of information, of ideological diffusion and relations with institutions; Col Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the popular armed forces; and Col Jean Philippe, commander of the "Zandarimarian-Pirenena." Commander Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, LtCol Ferdinand Jaotomobo, Ratsifehera Arsene, Manandafy Rakotonirina, supreme councillors, also honored the meeting with their presence. Opening the discussions, the prime minister first introduced the main guest, retracing his life, full of patriotic examples. Taking the podium, Gen Giap stated that a military struggle always demands great devotion and courage.

The armed struggle of the Vietnamese is full of examples and lessons that those seeking peace can learn. "Today," he declared, "I accept this great honor with joy in giving you some advice for the success of the Malagasy socialist revolution."

[15 Nov 80 p 1]

[Text] The visit of the Vietnamese delegation to Madagascar, led by Vice Prime Minister Giap, is to be marked by the signing of an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the SRV and the DRM.

The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the office of the prime minister, at the conclusion of a work session between the Vietnamese delegation and the national front.

Ministers Phan Hien and Georges Ruphin signed the agreement in the presence of Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and Gen Giap.

This agricultural and industrial agreement, as the two signators pointed out, is in addition to the cultural and postal agreement signed 3 November 1980 between the two countries; it shows the quality of the relations between our two countries which have rejected colonialism and fight against capitalism. It expresses the will of the two countries, devoted to peace and liberty, to cooperate and proves that "South-South" cooperation, which President Ratsiraka initially suggested in Havana, is not a myth but a reality.

This agreement is also a demonstration of the will of our two peoples to strengthen their relations. All the more so because a heavy task awaits them in bringing about the social and economic progress of their countries.

Peoples struggling for the same cause, having shared the same past and present in combat against the same enemies; they will share the same socialist future: this is what came out of the cordial and fraternal talks between the chief of state and Gen Giap.

"First," said the chief of state, receiving the Vietnamese delegation. "I welcome you to Tananarive, and I am happy to be able to receive you in the capital of Madagascar for several reasons: first, because for us Malagasys, Vietnam is sacred; secondly, because you represent a brother people, member of the movement of non-aligned countries, a people who symbolize national liberation struggle, a people who threw off the colonial, neo-colonial and imperialist yoke. For all these reasons the people of Madagascar, the revolution and myself are happy to welcome you to Madagascar."

The chief of state went on to say that in fact the Vietnamese and Madagascar people have fought together in the past without knowing it: in 1947, when the Vietnamese were in the midst of their war of independence, the people of Madagascar had begun an armed struggle against their colonizers: the French expeditionary force sent to Indochina was then turned back to Madagascar. It must be said that the Malagasy and the Vietnamese have always struggled for the same causes, for the same objectives.

President Ratsiraka asked Gen Giap to convey to President Nam Nguyen Huu Tho and to Prime Minister Pha Van Dong the expression of his highest and most sincere esteem.

As for Gen Giap, he began by thanking once more the revolutionary powers and the Malagasy for the cordial and extremely fraternal welcome which had been bestowed on his delegation. He then expressed the warmest, most respectful greetings from the people, the national assembly and the president of the SRV.

"In history," he added, "there are similarities, destinies which are the source of a sense of community between people. This is the case for our two peoples. In our struggles, we benefited from the support of progressive peoples like the Soviets and our brothers, such as the Malagasy."

Gen Giap recalled that in 1947, during the armed struggle in Madagascar, his country men demonstrated in the streets against the colonists' repression of the fraternal Malagasy people. And it was during the bombardment of Hanoi that diplomatic relations were officially established between Madagascar and the SRV.

Addressing the chief of state in particular, Gen Giap affirmed that the former is known as being the champion of liberty and independence of Madagascar and as a supporter of the liberation struggle and the reunification of Vietnam.

President Ratsiraka and Gen Giap then spoke of the common struggle led by Ho Chi Minh, Jean Ralaimongo and Joseph Raseta, companions in struggle who had formed the solid and durable bonds between our two peoples. And even more today, our common objectives and our common ideal contribute further to strengthening these bonds. The visit of Gen Giap is the first sign contributing to the strengthening of these ties.

The chief of state, importantly, recalled his trip to Vietnam, at the time of President Thieu's regime, when he visited Hanoi and other towns, seeing the misdeeds of neo-colonialism: yesterday he demonstrated his happiness at the liberation and the reunification of Vietnam.

This affirmation was responded to by Gen Giap who saluted President Ratsiraka as the torchbearer of the struggle led by Jean Ralaimongo and the experienced architect of the solidarity between our two peoples.

During the president's discussion, it was also a question of the pawt struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and, in the future, against new strikes by imperialism, the struggle for peace, for the economic independence sought by the movement of non-aligned countries. The efforts of progressive peoples for the good of humanity, for human values, and the efforts of President Ratsiraka to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone [were discussed.]

It is to be stressed that Gen Giap took advantage of this meeting to invite, in the name of the Vietnamese Government, a delegation of the members of the supreme revolutionary council and the government, led by the chief of state, to the SRV. The invitation received an affirmative response.

[17 Nov 80 p 2]

[Text] "Ho ela velona ny firaisankinan'ny vahoaka vietnamianina sy malagasy!"

The large Vietnamese delegation, upon these words from Vice Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the political office of the CP Central Committee of the SRV, left the DRM Saturday morning, after a three friendship visit.

This brief Vietnamese visit to Malagasy soil was marked by talks between Gen Giap and President Ratsiraka, between President Andrianarahinjaka of the ANP, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona and the front, by the signing of an agreement of economic and technical cooperation covering key sectors of agriculture and industry, by work sessions between our two ministries of higher education and health, by a joint communique and by banquets offered successively by the "fivondronana" of Tananarive, the revolutionary powers, the PNA and the Front.

It was Minister Phan Hien who made the first summary of the Vietnamese friendship visit to Madagascar, last Friday.

"We have made a friendship visit to a fraternal country where we have received a warm and cordial reception, where we felt at home.

We can say that everything is going well: the conversations and contacts that we have had, the discussions between Gen Giap and the president, the president of the PNA, the prime minister, as well as the contacts between our ministers of high education and health; everything has gone well.

There is a total understanding between our two groups as to the international situation, the regional situation and our bilateral relations."

Saturday morning leaders of the revolutionary powers, directed by Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, accompanied Gen Giap and his party to the international airport of Ivato.

On that occasion, Vice Prime Minister Giap stressed his great regret and that of his delegation to be leaving "this radiant isle, populated with friends, brothers, who were so welcoming and who seem to have an afro-asiatic character."

"We have to leave," he said, "and our visit has been brief. One always regrets leaving when one leaves friends, brothers: the people of the radiant isle of Madagascar"...

"We will never forget the words of President Ratsiraka regarding our people, words of a brother, or the eminent leader of the brave people of Madagascar and the fraternal solidarity between the Vietnamese and Malagasy people."

Gen Giap said he was very impressed by Madagascar, its people, its flowers and the obvious optimism of the people.

He also spoke of the extremely cordial talks that they had with the leaders of Madagascar, talks which took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, which revealed a unity of views on the great problems which interest us and which prove the similarity of our views on international problems and our bilateral relations." Gen Giap mentioned as well the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed Friday which is only a first step in the strengthening of our bonds.

"I believe," he said, "that the cordial and fraternal welcome given to the Vietnamese delegation says a lot about the health of our relations of the past, of today and of the future, and about the friendship between our peoples. I firmly believe that our visit will have contributed to the common cause, to the happiness of our two countries and to the peace in Southeast Asia, in the Indian Ocean and in the world.

We, Vietnamese and Malagasy, love peace more than any other peoples. We will do anything for peace, friendship, the happiness of the peoples. Peace and friendship, friendship and peace."

9675
CSO: 4400

AKFM-KDRSM YOUTH STATEMENT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Statement by the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence]-KDRSM [Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] Youth"]

[Text] The national executive office of the Federation of Revolutionary Youth AKFM/KDRSM (KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution]) states, in support of statements from the First Congress on the complementary nature of national and international affairs, and that these important dates not be forgotten, that:

The October Socialist Revolution in Russia is 63 years old, a revolution that eliminated the exploitation of man by man, changed the balance of power in the world, thus opening the door to socialism, and spread the forces of freedom and peace. This came as the result of the wish of the Soviet people.

The KDTM also congratulates the Soviet people and the youth through the Komsomol, and strengthens the solidarity and collaboration that exists between the two organizations since 1957.

This victory of the socialist revolution was echoed in several European, Asian, Latin American, and African countries, including Madagascar, who chose socialism for their national development and progress.

Still, the struggle is a difficult one. Imperialism and its lackeys do not accept this situation and continuously provoke conflicts and disturbances in various countries. For example, the Second World War provoked by Hitler's fascism. Millions of people were killed and hurt, among whom the Soviet people had the most victims. The Soviet people lost 20 million of their countrymen.

Opposition to war, its atrocities and its consequences led all youth and students the world over to rise up against the use of terrifying and sophisticated weapons, to oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid. The union notably led to the formation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (FMJD) on 10 November 1945, in London, bringing together all progressive youth in the world to fight imperialism and build a happy future.

There is also the International Student Union (UIE), established on 17 November 1946, and whose aim is to sensitize the youth and the students of the world so that they use their knowledge in the service of democracy and social progress.

The KDTM, a member of the executive committee of these two associations, pays tribute to all the youth and students who gave their life for the independence of the nation, the freedom and solidarity of the youth and students in the world. It also salutes the WFDY [World Federation of Democratic Youth] and the UIE for their actions on behalf of the people and the youth who still suffer from the injustices of imperialism, as well as for the 10 November international youth day and the 17 November international students day.

The FDTM reminds us that the youth and the students are not a separate class but a part of the people. It emphasizes the fact that, these days, when socialism and imperialism are in a state of confrontation, it is the duty of the youth and the students to fight for world peace and to help eliminate atomic weapons. That is why the FDTM is seriously preparing for the conference on peace to be held in Helsinki (Finland) in 1981.

The FDTM also salutes the 13th Congress of the UIE.

It reminds the Malagasy youth and students that Madagascar is at present at the stage of a national democratic revolution, building new structures while destroying old ones, and facing imperialism at the same time.

In all areas much has been achieved by the Revolutionary Authorities, and the youth and students were privileged and cannot fail to notice these achievements. It points out to them that certain false ideas can lead to unreasonable demands, which may be too big a burden for the nation and forget the interests of the majority.

Finally, the FDTM will give priority to the sensitization of everyone so that rumors and provocations launched by imperialism and its lackeys will have no influence.

9465
CSO: 4400

REPORT ON AREMA SEMINAR ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Seminar Begins

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "A Week-Long Seminar of AREMA in Toamasina"]

[Text] Tamatave--The seminar on ideology, of the AREMA [Vanguard of Malagasy Revolution] militants of the Tamatave I and II fivondronana began yesterday in Madagascar's most important port. The opening ceremony took place in the morning, in the presence of a substantial delegation from the national headquarters of the AREMA of Ambohitsorohitra; Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, wife of the chief of state, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, member of the AREMA's political department, and his wife, the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Etienne Mora and Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama, Minister Ampy Portos Augustin, member of the AREMA political department, the national administrative secretary, Desire Kadimiharison, member of the AREMA political department, Mrs Hrotense Raveloson Mahasampo, coordinator of the AREMA national headquarters, as well as the wives of Ministers Geroges Ruphin, Bruno Rakotomavo and Simon Pierre.

AREMA At All Levels

Mr Stephen Jacques, president of the executive committee and AREMA first secretary of the fivondronana [as published] of Tamatave I, after emphasizing that the AREMA exists at all levels of the decentralized communities, stressed the achievements of the AREMA militants in the economic and social spheres.

In the economic area, it means the setting up of socialist production and trading precooperatives, in particular in the fivondronana of Tamatave II. These facilities, which he said are the responsibility of the AREMA militants, are in full expansion in spite of some maneuvers by reactionaries and enemies of the revolution to undermine it.

In the social area, the AREMA militants have also assumed responsibility as the vanguard of the revolution by establishing schools for basic education, the CEG [General Education Certificate], and nurseries.

National Objective

The president of the faritany executive committee, Mr Lahady Samuel, stated that these achievements are a reflection of all that is undertaken by the AREMA of the Tamatave faritany as well as of the militants of organizations affiliated with it: SEREMA [expansion unknown], MAREMA [expansion unknown] and VAREMA [expansion unknown].

In speaking of the faritany's economic life, Lahady Samuel stressed the rise in agricultural production, particularly in that of rice. That is a national objective, he said, and it is also the objective of every AREMA militant.

He announced that, to this end, the revolutionary authorities granted a large sum of money for the construction and the maintenance of roads, in order to improve the transportation of product and supplies.

With regard to schools and universities, the president emphasized the fact that the country needs competent and efficient technicians, and that there is no question of handing out diplomas.

In conclusion, he appealed for real and efficient collaboration between all revolutionary organizations that are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

1981 Plans

Then came the turn of Mrs Celine Ratsiraka who, after singing the song of the revolutionary women of the AREMA, with the militant AREMA women of Tamatave I and II, fivondronana introduced Mrs Olga Ratoandro, national director of nurseries, and Mr Jean Manarivo, national director of supplies, from the KOPAREMA [expansion unknown].

Then she emphasized the national importance of the activities of the AREMA Militants, who have assumed responsibility in different areas in accordance with the directives for the struggle given by Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka.

The wife of the chief of state then spoke of the plans of the AREMA revolutionary women for the year 1981, within the context of the "international year of the handicapped." She said that it is better to prevent than to cure, and with this in mind the revolutionary women of the AREMA were able to get 1,300,000 polio-myelitis vaccines in tablet form, which were to be given to children under the age of 6.

She emphasized that this operation would be started in the nurseries, for which the AREMA women are responsible. It is our duty, she continued, to make our sisters aware of the need for children to be vaccinated.

Mrs Celine Ratsiraka announced, besides, that the delegation from the AREMA national headquarters had brought a batch of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the militant women Tamatave I and II fivondronana, still within the context of efforts to be made for increased productivity.

Revolution and Liberation

In his speech, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona first brought greetings from President Didier Ratsiraka, secretary general of the AREMA, to the militants of Toamasina I and II. Then he spoke of the national democratic revolution, stressing that it is a necessary step towards becoming ideologically mature, because revolution implies victory over oneself, victory over egotism and an equivocating mind, in order to insure socialistic edification.

There is no revolution without liberation, continued Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, and he recalled the effort of President Didier Ratsiraka, who since his tenure as foreign minister has worked mainly to free Madagascar from any foreign domination, among them the new agreements for Franco-Malagasy cooperation, because the socialist revolution presupposes political independence and the running of the economy by the people.

Then the prime minister spoke of the time when the AREMA was established on 21 December 1975, after the people had adopted the charter of the socialist revolution with President Ratsiraka as leader, because a clear voice was needed, objectives had to be achieved, and we work, for all regions, towards these objectives and principles as defined in the Red Book.

With this process, indicated Col Rakotoarijaona, the AREMA militants must always be in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, for the national democratic revolution cannot last forever.

In closing, the minister emphasized the need for each and everyone to make an effort for increased productivity. On this subject, he gave information on talks he had with different delegations that had stayed in the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], which recently included the Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese delegations who gave information especially on their experiments in agriculture.

From all these talks, the prime minister said, the conclusion was reached that the most important thing is the will to succeed and confidence in all that is being accomplished.

This seminar of the AREMA militants of the Toamasina I and II fivondronana will last a week.

Seminar Ends

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "End of the AREMA [Vanguard of Malagasy Revolution] Seminar in Toamasina"]

[Text] Toamasina--The ideological seminar of the AREMA militants of Toamasina, led by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, ended on Saturday, with many members of the political department from national headquarters present. Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, president of the women's revolutionary branch of the AREMA, was also present at the ceremony. The occasion allowed for a general appraisal of the debates.

In his closing speech, Desire Rakotoarijaona, member of the political department, was very pleased at the serious tone and the determination that marked the seminar. He then insisted on reminding his audience that the historical phase of our revolution is today in the one that precedes socialism itself: the national democratic revolution. In order to succeed in this long-term task, the speaker asked that all those attending the seminar transmit to all AREMA militants patriotism and a willingness to serve the sovereign people; a patriotism which, he emphasized, makes many martyrs in the Toamasina faritany, as it does all over Madagascar. Besides, the desire to serve the people is nothing more than the determination to help this people find the solutions to its problems. Among these problems, Mr Rakotoarijaona picked those inherited from all stages of our country's history. Consultation, dialogue and solidarity, he continued, are indispensable tools for facing all problems. Yet he recommended vigilance because of subversive acts by enemies of the revolution. The last words of Mr Rakotoarijaona exhorted those present to promote production, for its potential is not negligible.

The members visited an exposition of floral art and some nurseries.

...And From Mananjary

The ideological seminar for the AREMA militants of the Mananjary fivondronana also ended on Saturday. CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member, Marson Max, in the presence of Boto Victor, judge at the High Constitutional Court, presided over the closing ceremonies.

CSR member Marson Max, in his speech described assets of the fivondronana obtained since the advent of the revolutionary authorities, citing among others the husking facilities, the silo, and the Vohilave Bridge. In conclusion, Marson Max exhorted the militants to always persevere in their work to develop the country.

Providing Revolutionary Determination Through Action

Minister Geroges Thomas Indrianjafy, member of the political department, spoke on Friday, in Mandritsara, with the AREMA militants of the Andohajambo firaisana. The vanguard role of the AREMA, he stated then, must not remain a demagogic one, but it must prove itself through achievements in all aspects of social life. With this in mind, Geroges Thomas Indianjafy warned the militants to guard against all machinations by enemies who have not yet been disarmed and who are doing everything to negate all efforts already made. For their part, the militants of Andohajambo have reiterated their loyalty to the secretary general of the AREMA, President Didier Ratsiraka. A discussion concerning the problems of the firaisana and the fivondonana ended the session.

The Class Struggle

A delegation from the political department of the AREMA, consisting of Messrs Manjakatsara Remi, Rarango Vincent, and Willian, recently met with the AREMA militants from the Vondrozo fivondronana in the Fianarantsoa faritany. During the meeting the militants, members of the delegation, explained that the meaning of class struggle is not to be confused with tribalism or with other reactionary ideas with which enemies try to poison public opinion. They recommended, moreover, collaboration and solidarity between all organizations affiliated with the AREMA, in order that all efforts succeed, starting with the political department's directives.

...And the Precooperatives

On Saturday, a delegation from the national headquarters consisting of Messrs Rajaonarivelo Marcel Victor and Andriamparany, led a session for ideological action in Ambatolampy-North, Ambohidratrimo firaisana. The structure of the AREMA, the collaboration and solidarity to help establish a just and equal society, the need to set up precooperatives, their organization and operation, were the subjects brought up during the meeting. The objective, they said, is the well-being of all Malagasy in a just and united society, from where all exploitation of man by man will be banished.

9465
CSO: 4400

SECRET FUNDS SEEN SUPPORTING MMM

Port Louis THE NATION in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial signed 'Moving Finger': "Secret Funds"]

[Text]

This paper recently suggested that Mr Bérenger should tell the electorate where and from which countries he would obtain the funds which he says will be made available to Mauritius if he takes over the government. We are still waiting for that information.

Meanwhile Mr Bérenger and his friends continue to talk about auto-gestive socialism as the objective of the MMM. Perhaps they, and we, should look more closely at today's example of auto-gestive socialism in action. The Polish government, and you can't be more auto-gestive than Poland, wants to borrow $ 3,000 million. And from whom? The liberal uncle Sam. If the auto-gestive government of Poland has got the country into such a mess that it needs to borrow this kind of money why does not it apply to its auto-gestive partner, the Soviet Union?

The short answer of course is that what Poles want to buy is food and not ideology and the Soviet government has only the latter on offer. Since they can't buy food with roubles the unfortunate poles have no alternative but to seek where the real money is obtainable even if this means demonstrating to the whole world that comecon is a fake and that Eastern bloc aid is a myth.

Perhaps Mr Bérenger, having digested the evident truths, will now let us know where these foreign loans are going to come from or, and more to the point, admit that they don't exist at least in any real financial sense.

Finally we ought all to reflect on how vulnerable our economy is and how often in the past when we have asked for help where it has come from. A fully auto-gestive socialised Mauritius aligned to the eastern bloc would find itself in the same position as the Poles today and perhaps it would also find uncle Sam less obliging.

MOVING FINGER

CSO: 4220

DECLINE OF INDIAN INFLUENCE SEEN

Port Louis THE NATION in English 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] There was a time in the history of Mauritius when India was the fatherland of many people settled in this land. No wonder then when a very huge crowd turned out at Plaisance airport in 1948 to welcome the first Indian commissioner to Mauritius. Next to the British governor, the man with the Gandhi cap was the most important man of the realm. Village notables made it a point to have a picture taken with the Commissioner. Pictures of Hindu gods, Mahatma Gandhi and King George VI and later the Queen were standard ornaments in many homes.

Only Amitabh Bachchan can now attract a big crowd at Plaisance. The pictures of Nehru, Gandhi and British royalty are gone, pressured out by gaudy calendar displays of Hema Malini and Neetu Singh. Children of yesteryears had to learn the Indian anthem by heart in the baitka. Children of this generation would rather watch cartoons on FR3. How many people who can afford a foreign trip would make a pilgrimage to the land of our ancestors? You will meet them not on the bank of the Ganges: they are busy checking in and out of Terminal 3 at Heathrow Airport.

India was passionately loved by many. It was also subjected to a hate campaign by many. India is now another country, no more loved or hated than England and France. Mauritians have now come to regard India as dispassionately as possible. Of course, friends and critics have not disappeared altogether but surely India kindles no fire in any healthy heart. This, we believe, is one of the most positive developments in the difficult task of nation-building in Mauritius.

Hindi plays produced by Mauritains often portray a spineless, dhoti-clad, parasitical servant ministering to the whims and caprices of the "seth" and his "bibi". This fortunately is but an Indian situation. Mauritians have acquired social characteristics of their own. Not only have male servants disappeared long ago but Mauritians are clearly emerging as a breed of tough, proud and sophisticated people. Mauritius is now Mauritius and India is India. The twain met in the past; they are now falling apart.

The creolisation process, started 150 years ago when the first coolies came, has now gone a long way. Indian languages are fast disappearing; so are the social mores and customs of the first settlers. Religion and ritual have so far survived in spite of massive conversions but this has been possible only because of the sheer numerical strength of Oriental settlers. Their ranks have been heavily depleted through external assimilation.

In a matter of generations, the creolisation process will be churning out of our melting-pot another breed of Mauritians. Divali will become more spectacular still with an increased participation of the Catholic church. But what would remain of our Indian heritage will be the curry, the sari, some form of religion and ritual and the Indian cinema. Indian movies, it is reported, are very popular in African and Arab countries where of course, no one understands a single word of Hindi.

CSO: 4220

FUTURE COAL TERMINAL AT MAPUTO PORT PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Text] A new terminal to be used exclusively for the handling of anthracite coal will be built in the next five years at the port complex in Maputo, Matola zone, in a great undertaking carried out by the Mozambique National Office of Ports and Railroads.

This construction project, budgeted at about 1.6 million contos (estimate made in 1979), will provide a great increase in handling and goods transport capacity, estimated at between 5 and 7 million tons per year.

Bids will be solicited internationally early next year, following which the bid will be awarded to one of the competitors, giving him responsibility for the execution of the project. Construction as such will begin in 1982, and is expected to last about three years.

The construction of a new coal terminal will involve the better equipping of the port in the capital of the country, including each respective access channel. This is the case because the future terminal will be provided with equipment enabling it to accommodate vessels with a capacity of up to 80,000 tons of freight.

With this in view, other improvements to be made in the port of Maputo must be contemplated--the dredging of the access channels, as a function of the greater freight capacity of the vessels which will dock in the new terminal. Currently, the Maputo port terminal is equipped to accommodate vessels with a capacity of up to 60,000 tons of freight.

Characteristics of the New Terminal

The future coal terminal, with a loading capacity of 3,000 tons per hour, will be provided by stacking and recovery machinery, with a capacity of 1,600 and 2,500 tons per hour, respectively.

The complex will also be equipped with an unloading system capable of handling the equivalent of 50 freight cars, or 1,600 tons, per hour. Moreover, with the use of another type of freight car with a greater capacity, this operation may reach 2,500 tons per hour.

On the other hand, the new anthracite coal terminal will also be provided with operational improvements involving the building of a rail network which will make the constant movement of the freight cars possible, thus saving the freight car handling time before and after loading and unloading. In addition, the future coal terminal will have a larger goods storage area, which will make possible substantial expansion in the future and with it, increased coal handling capacity, coming within the general plan for the development of the port of Maputo.

The future coal terminal will be equipped with machinery similar to that at the present terminal, except that the new ore complex will be capable of handling a greater volume of this product.

5157
CSO: 4401

CASHEW PRODUCTION AREAS ASSURED ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF OTHER GOODS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supplying the cashew marketing areas with other goods has been a predominant concern of agencies involved in the present harvest season, so that success not achieved since 1975 can be insured. Within this framework, the provincial domestic trade officers have been made responsible for establishing the quantities of consumer goods needed to support this campaign and integrating them into the territorial supply program. At the same time, conditions must be established to allow better supervision, so that these products go to the production areas at the proper time and in adequate quantities.

On the other hand, the various agencies involved in this important project must create the conditions necessary for supplying the production areas with soap, batteries, bicycles, radios, sandals, clothing, aluminum panels, hoes, lamp oil, blankets, school materials, matches and many other products which the school students as well as the peasants need.

With this in view, plans have been made for the delivery shortly of imported products to support the cashew marketing campaign, including among other things sewing thread, needles, pocketknives, flashlights, kerosene lamps and other articles essential to the rural population. These types of goods will be distributed in all the provinces of the country, with priority for support of the campaign. The provincial domestic trade officers will allocate the products not included in the supply plan to warehouses and tradesmen in the cashew areas on a priority basis.

Decisive Importance of Marketing

Great efforts have been made in connection with the national cashew marketing campaign, with a view to involving ever more participants and making yields greater than those in earlier years possible. Reports from Nampula indicate that the ninth session of the Provincial Assembly, which met several days ago, ratified the decision of the provincial government to establish a cashew campaign office, which will at the same time be responsible for the socialist emulation campaign during the cashew marketing season.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NEW AERONAUTICS SCHOOL--By decree approved by the Council of Ministers and published in the most recent BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, a National Aeronautics School has been established as a legal entity subordinate to the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation. The main goals of the school will be the training of aeronautical and para-aeronautical personnel, the development of conditions for the constant advanced training of aeronautical personnel, and also the achievement of continuing training and informative activities as a means of achieving the highest level of productivity. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 1] 5157

PORTUGAL TRAINS DOCTORS--Two Mozambican doctors departed on the 14th of the month for Portugal, where they will pursue and update their knowledge of the specialty which they practice, while at the same time familiarizing themselves with teaching methods with a view to becoming professors in the faculty of medicine. The are Dr Lisete Canotilho and Dr Joaquim Cardoso, who will specialize in ophthalmology and urological surgery, respectively. Moreover, another doctor is expected to depart for that country shortly to specialize in thoracic surgery. The departure of these physicians for specialized training falls within the framework of the cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the Gulbenkian Foundation, with the support of the Portuguese ministries of education and social affairs, which grant study scholarships used in accordance with the needs of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3] 5157

INCREASED CITRUS EXPORTS--Beira--The Manica State Citrus Fruit Enterprise (Citrosman) (being developed) exceeded the citrus export goals established for the last crop season. While the goal set prior to shipment abroad was 430,000 cases of citrus fruits, including oranges, lemons and grapefruit, total exports have now exceeded 448,000 cases, representing approximately 6,720 tons of these citrus products. The Manica State Citrus Fruit Enterprise includes three production units, named 1 May, Zembe and Josina Machel, with a total of 104,000 citrus trees. Moreover, an effort will be made to insure that all of the export goals achieved to date will be exceeded during the present farm season. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 3] 5157

PORTUGAL TRAINS MECHANICS--Twenty workers from the SOCAJ enterprise in Nacala, in the province of Nampula, are at present in Portugal in training as lathe operators, metalworkers and reel winders. The dispatch of our workers to that European country comes within an agreement signed by Mozambique and Portugal for the training of personnel in the cashew sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 5] 5157

CSO: 4401

COLLECTIVE DEFENSE NEEDED AGAINST LIBYA'S THRUST INTO AFRICA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17-18 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Time of Uncertainty"]

[Text] Far from solving the Chad problem, Monday's "takeover" of Ndjamena by the coalition forces of the Transition National Union Government (GUNT) supported by 200 tanks and almost 3,000 Libyan soldiers, if anything, adds to the confusion.

In Chad, the time of real uncertainty is beginning. And all the countries of central and west Africa now have reasons for concern. There are two basic questions about the future. First, who will be governing in Ndjamena. In view of the reverses inflicted on the government forces by Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces] since the beginning of the fighting, it seems evident that Oueddei Goukouni's "control" of the Chad capital is not due to his own troops but rather to the Libyan "Islamic Army." And will that army (and this is our second question) be satisfied with simply maintaining "order" in the "liberated" former Fort Lamy, or will the army make this town the main base for future redeployments in the south of the continent.

Libya's major commitments in men and materiel, and its leaders' recent statements, lead to the conclusion, for the present at least, that Chad is only the first phase of a thrust which, though crazy, is no less certain.

Therefore, our countries should no longer be meeting at summit conferences in a futile effort to unite a country which is now more divided than ever, but rather should be organizing collective defense capable of blocking the devilish ambition of those who are established in the streets of Ndjamena, and against whom Chad patriots, if they still exist, should turn their weapons.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION--A five-member delegation of Chinese youth arrived in Niamey on Monday from Lome. It is headed by Liu Weiming, secretary of the secretariat of the Communist Youth League and vice president of the National Youth Federation of China. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17-18 Dec 80 p 2]

CSO: 4400

INSTITUTE DISCUSSES REAGAN'S POLICY FOR AFRICA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[NIIA Seminar Report by Kayode Soremekun]

[Text] Last week, the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) at Victoria Island, was a meeting point for quite a motley of people — university lecturers 'cut and dried' researchers, members of the armed forces, senior police officers and budding academicians in the form of post-graduate students from the University of Lagos.

These members of the country's foreign policy elite came together for the purpose of brain-storming issues on a one-day seminar which was appropriately titled 'Reagan and Africa.'

The Director-General of the institute, Dr Bolaji Akinyemi, kicked off on a rather spirited note by appropriately identifying why the seminar was being held. He was of the view that given the country's relative proximity to events in certain parts of Africa Nigeria could not afford to be indifferent to happenings in those parts of the world.

He went on to delineate the parameters within which the Reagan administration would work. In this respect he focused on the linkage approach, that the tendency to judge African issues not on their own merits but from a bi-polarity of vision charasteristic of the super-Powers. He also pointed out that the special advisers of Reagan had been preaching the sanctity of peaceful resolutions — a move at variance with the strategy already sanctioned by the Organisation of African Unity.

He delved into the strategic domains by contending that these same advisers had promised to give a strategic role to South Africa in the defence of the South Atlantic sea lanes. In this respect he asked rather rhetorically: "Does this mean a lessening of American pressure for changes in South Africa in order to secure South African military support in the global context between the Soviets and the United States?" All told, it was a good curtain-raiser.

Dr Ate of the institute, in the first of the two papers presented, enjoined the audience not to be eager as regards casting Reagan into predictive moulds, since he might even come in with some rather contrasting policies. In this respect, he cited Nixon, who against all expectations pulled America out of the Vietnam war and also pioneered the playing of the China card in relation to the Soviet Union. In the same vein, he opined that Reagan might even behave like a Democrat. Some hope that! Dr Ate went on to state three discernible themes of Reagan's African policy.

The first of these devolves on Human Rights — that the way Governments treat their nationals should not really concern anybody; that it is the belief of Reagan that statesmen should operate in the world as they found it, and not as they want it to be — an apparent allusion to the fact that the structures of apartheid are best left as they are. He also touched on the attractive lures of minerals and economic activity that are bound to shape US perceptions.

The presenter also gave some thought to the rebounds that are likely to ensure from Nigeria's pursuit of a policy that is antithetical to that of America. In this respect he asks how will our lucrative trade balance be maintained without sacrificing the country's political principles? In conclusion, Dr Ate succeeded in giving the much needed policy relevance to his paper, by contending that we can always sustain a Domestic Coalition which will act as an effective pressure-point. Obviously, Dr Ate must be envisaging something along the line of the Jewish body — a lobby so strong that it is capable of affecting the currents of American politics — rather than the reverse.

Changes

The second paper was presented by Dr Adele Jinadu of the University of Lagos. He started of on a rather comical note by saying that he was not one to reject invitations from the institute, given the body's knack for providing sumptuous foods and grand cocktails.

The basic thrust of his thesis was that no fundamental change should be expected from US African policy under

Reagan. According to him this becomes obvious from the structure of constitutional powers and the logic of International Politics. He backed this up with the contention that Carter had embarked mainly on cosmetic reforms during his tenure; that US policy had been consistent since the Second World War. Thus

writer feels that this is just one of those textbook theories. If Carter had ensured the kind of continuity that the don was talking about why the absolute shift to the right by the American electorate?

However, he went on to make a rather perceptive observation, when he said that Reagan's policies might have a boomerang effect on the American domestic scene. And such policies might result in a backlash, like an upsurge of the radicals in the American domestic scene. And also that such radicals will be tempted to link happenings in their own domestic bases with the racial repression in South Africa. But where he went completely off side, was where he suggested that Nigeria could always prevail on Western Germany to help tone down some of Reagan's myopia as regards liberation on the African continent.

In this respect he offered the reason which bordered on the fact that Germany's stature had risen considerably under Chancellor Schmidt. The rationale is very sound, but methinks it is not just right. In fact, it is impolitic. This becomes obvious when it is realised that Otraq — a German based company has rented one-third of Shaba province in Zaire under very repulsive terms. The company has irrevocable rights until the year 2,000. In addition, the German company has absolute sovereign rights over the area. The aim, according to its director, is to use the area for launching missiles and testing fire powers. All these at the approach of the 21st Century. Moreover, during Schmidt's visit to the country sometime ago, he said it loud and clear that Western Germany would continue to maintain its strong economic links with South Africa.

Now, given such a track record, can Western Germany be a credible and honest broker in African-American relations? The answer is obvious enough.

Of all the European countries Sweden is most suited for such a [illegible] country has proved to be a friend of Africa in terms of meeting UN-motivated aid commitments to the continent. However, the country has since divested itself of all its economic investments in South Africa.

Priorities

Dr Nweze also of the University of Lagos, started by spuing the two papers. He pointed out that both exhibited some depth in the area of analysis. He also said that Nigeria should begin to mobilise African opinion at the continental level. In addition, he recommended a number of policy options for the Federal Government. The most important of these bordered on the diversification of the country's economic relations, such that the US will stop being a major economic character of our oil.

Another speaker pointedly directed his questions not to the writers of the two papers but to the chairman. He asked: "What are Africa's priorities in the next four years? How does the US fit into all these? What are the structural constraints that might swing Reagan? Dr B. A. Agandele — chairman — kept mute but Dr Akinyemi saved the day for him by painting a rather gloomy picture of the Super Powers. He said inter-alia: the super power has the capability [illegible] your business? You are likely to have to turn, rather than what you could.

Dr Nnoli of Nsukka condemned this power politics approach as rather defeatist. He attempted to emphasise the historical perspective, by pointing out that History is a whose host of imperative moods, and that efforts should be made to locate Reagan's place in the consciousness of History. When this is achieved, he said, then the means of dealing with him becomes easier. The chairman, with his typical academic humour, asked how this was to be done.

Dr Ralph Onwuka after several attempts to catch the chairman's attention next came in. He started off by stating the rather obvious — that Reagan will prefer South Africa to the rest of Africa. He went on to list a number of constraints on Reagan's African policy. He then made rather perceptive contribution about the leverage from oil. He said that our muscle in this area is very minimal as we need every Kobo from this asset. He then suggested that we can still make use of the oil power, through OPEC.

According to him Africa can forge an identity of interests by trying the Palestinian situation to the South African problem. This means calling on the Arabs, through OPEC in a coalition of interests to influence US policy towards South Africa.

A female speaker recommended that our efforts should not be solely directed at America, that other countries like France and Germany should also be prevailed upon, in a kind of multi-pronged endeavour.

CSO: 4420

SHELL OIL COMPANY CLOSES, LOSES 2 MILLION NAIRA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited lost more than N2 million when one of its oil-flowing stations at Opuma in Bendel State was closed down.

A DAILY TIMES investigation revealed that the Opuma oil-flow station was shut down on October 7, 1980, following a threat by the Tsekelewu community to blow up the oil well.

The Tsekelewu community, it was gathered, were protesting against an alleged payment of about N2.6 million oil royalties by the company to the Ondo State Government.

They are also said to be questioning the rationale behind the alleged N5,000 compensation due to them which has been paid to the Ondo State Government.

Another cause of disaffection, from the area stemmed from the separation of the Tsekelewu community from their kith and kin in Opuma, in Bendel State and their merger with Ondo State.

According to informed sources, Tsekelewu is one of the villages which constitute the Opuma community in Warri Local Government area of Bendel State.

It was further disclosed that although the Bendel State Government had been responsible for the provision of essential amenities and payment of teachers deployed to the area, the Tsekelewu town is officially in Ondo State as indicated in a recent map.

It would be recalled that some time ago, 25 persons from Tsekelewu community were reported missing.

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS ECONOMIC PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Fabrics Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] THE 4.50 million Naira Chellco Industries Limited in Kaduna, capable of manufacturing about seven million meters of wide variety of coarsed fabrics which comprise blankets, furnishing materials and tapestry, has taken off in earnest.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, Alhaji Isa Kaita, made this known at its formal opening recently in Kaduna.

Alhaji Isa-Kaita said the production lines of the company as of now were geared toward manufacturing blankets for the need of the individuals and institutions such as schools, hospitals, police, army and hotels.,

He disclosed that the manufacturing of other fabrics to suit our market requirements would be taken up gradually, adding that this project, which he described as phase one, marked a milestone on our aim to achieve self-sufficiency in our textile industry.

The chairman commended the Federal Government's policy of placing blanket under import licence and called for its total ban and other coarsed fabrics in a bid to encourage indigenous high output.

He called on the Federal Government to ensure the uninhibited import of input materials such as bump yarn which is still not being manufactured in this country.

Alhaji Isa Kaita drew the attention of the Federal Government to the problems of setting up industries in the hinterland, which he described as far away from the ports and called for relief on duties for them.

Coal Experiment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE Federal Government has commissioned industrial scale experiment for the blending of local coal with imported cooking coal in a new move to reduce the country's dependence on foreign sources of raw materials for its steel industry.

The Acting Minister of steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, announced this while inaugurating the board of the newly constituted Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited, in Ajaokuta.

Malam Ali Makele also told the board members that in order to ensure that the work of the Russian partners was properly co-ordinated with those of the three contractors handling the civil works, a project management team was being appointed.

He added that the team would be integrated with the management of the Ajaokuta Steel Company to ensure that the execution of the project was done in an orderly manner.

Pointing out that the tempo of work at the various facets was increasing tremendously, the minister urged the directors to commit themselves wholeheartedly to it.

As for him, he said, he had no other ambition than to see to the successful implementation, not only of the Ajaokuta Steel Plant but also the other steel projects in the country.

He disclosed that the foundation stone of the Jos and Katsina Steel Rolling Mills would be laid early next year.

The minister also appealed to the local inhabitants of Ajaokuta and its environs to continue to give the company and the new board of directors the co-operation which they had always given.

The chairman of the board of the company is Chief Daniel Okumagba. Other members are Alhaji Yakubu Gomu, Mr. H.R. Uko, Mr. Isa Odoma, Alhaji Tanko Abdullahi Baba and Mr. M.M. Aladewusi.

Peanut Production

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by James Akande, Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text] **GROUNDNUT production in Kano State has improved considerably this year as compared with the previous year.**

This is because the quantity of the crop available so far in the state this year, is highly encouraging. An increase is being envisaged in the very near future.

Disclosing these facts in an interview with the New Nigerian in Kano last Thursday, the Kano Zonal Manager for the Nigerian Groundnut Board (NGB), Malam Abubakar Maiyu, said that the Kano depot was able to purchase only a few tonnes of groundnuts last year.

This year, he went on, the depot alone had over 1,000 tonnes of groundnuts being stacked into pyramids. According to him, Kano depot had an average daily reception of about 30 tonnes, adding that "the number of groundnut tonnage in the state is expected to rise soon".

The zonal manager explained that efforts are now being made to revive the past glory of groundnut especially in Kano State. He further said that pyramids often seen in the state in the past would also be restored.

The Nigerian Groundnut Board, he stressed, had also intensified efforts aimed at encouraging farmers in the state to grow more groundnuts "because there is a ready market for the crop in the state".

He explained that groundnut farmers in the state are now responding favourably to the board's appeal for the planting of more groundnuts in all producing areas of the state.

Conducting me round the depot later, the zonal manager said many other depots in the northern states are receiving many tonnes of groundnuts from the Licensed Buying Agents just like the Kano depot.

Malam Abubakar described the change in groundnut production in Kano State as "dramatic", adding that the sudden improvement in its production was made possible through the board's persistent efforts to revive the crop and also the encouragement being given to its farmers by the board.

In another development drought and pests have destroyed groundnuts, wheat and guinecorn planted on about 80,000 hectares of land in different parts of Borno State this year.

This fact was disclosed by a member of the Borno State House of Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Alhaji Sule Abubakar Geladima, at the inaugural meeting of the ten northern states House of Assembly Committees on Agriculture which took place in Kaduna last Friday.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar said shortage of foodstuffs in the state is imminent.

He said little harvests were made from the crops that survived the disaster. He appealed to the Federal Government to assist the state in whatever way it could to relieve the farmers of the natural calamity.

Alhaji Sule Geladima said other problems facing the farmers in the state were that the irrigation farming they adopted at the river banks suffered because of the fall in the flow of water into River Yobe as a result of construction of dams in Kano and in Bauchi states.

According to him both Rivers Hadejia and Jama'are used to flow directly west of Gashuwa in Borno State and form River Yobe where farmers in the state benefited through irrigation on the banks of the river. He therefore, called on Kano and Bauchi state governments to release the water during the months of May and June to enable the farmers to utilise it in growing wheat before the rains commence fully in the state.

He said the shrinking of the Lake Chad River Basin has also reduced the fishing activities on the lake. He, therefore, suggested that the government should dredge a channel to connect both Baga and Malam Fatori with open water to facilitate fishing on the lake.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar urged the Federal Government to distribute fertilisers in good time in order to prepare the farmers for the next planting season.

He suggested that a mechanical workshop be opened in all the local government areas of the state to look after the tractors allocated to them on hiring basis and training programme be arranged to acquaint the operators of the tractors with their technicalities.

Alhaji Sule Abubakar was optimistic that the Federal Government Green Revolution programme would be a success especially if it consulted the state governments on suitability of certain machinery to be used in the states.

Dam Cost 200 Million

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 24

[Article by Yaro Ali Maiduguri, Yola]

[Text]

THE Dadin Kowa Dam Project in Bauchi State which is to be constructed by the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) was estimated to cost well over 200 million Naira.

A contract for the first phase of the project which would cost 36 million Naira was signed at the headquarters of the authority in Yola, at the weekend.

The contract was awarded to Messrs Stirling Civil Engineering Limited. The project is expected to be completed in 1984.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Chairman of the Upper Benue River Basin Authority, Alhaji Isa Usman, said that the main feature of the dam would be the construction of the earth and rock filling structure.

Alhaji Isa added that the structure which is the nucleus of the dam would provide more than 2,856 million cubic metres of water for irrigation.

The chairman explained that it would also serve about 54,000 hectares of fertile land of irrigation and about 34 megawatts of power supply.

According to him, the dam would serve as flood control, natural fisheries as well as domestic and industrial water supply to Gombe and its surroundings.

Appeal for Farmers' Training

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] THE National Advisory Council on Co-operative Development, one of the agencies for the implementation of the Green Revolution programme, has called for assistance from all levels of government in the training of co-operative farmers in Nigerian universities.

Making the call at the end of a national meeting of the council in Calabar, Professor Martin Ijere, chairman of the council, emphasised the need for co-operative farmers, who are the principal executors of the Green Revolution programme, to receive formal training in the different facets of agriculture.

"For the council to meet the nation's high expectations in the programme," said Professor Ijere, "the three tiers of government must help in the the training of co-operative farmers."

The National Advisory Council on Co-operative Development was set up last year to establish a working relationship with co-operative associations in the country with a view to getting them involved in the Green Revolution programme.

It is also to see to it that co-operative play the vital role expected of them in agriculture, fishing, small-scale industries and distributive trade, to ensure accelerated economic and social advancement of the rural communities.

Exchanging views with [illegible] members of the council in his office, the Cross River State Governor, Dr. Clement Isong, announced measures already taken by the state government to stimulate co-operative activities in the state.

The government, he said, had made available 700,000 Naira as subvention to co-operatives in the state to assist them in their activities.

Government has also guaranteed a loan of 1 million Naira from the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, and an overdraft of 3.25 million Naira to the Cross River Co-operative Credit Association Limited, the governor said.

Dr. Isong further told the council members that his government had released 1.1 million Naira for the establishment of the state Co-operative Bank, adding that a subvention of 1 million Naira had recently been provided to increase the bank's capital this year.

He informed them that membership of co-operative societies in the state was on the increase and during next plan period, it would embrace 25 per cent of adult population of the state.

Bakery Products Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The foundation stone of a N4 million biscuit factory has been laid at Ikot Ekpene, Cross River State.

The International Biscuits Limited as it will be known is jointly owned by the Investment Trust Company--State owned and some Nigerian Enterpreneurs.

With an authorised share capital of N1 million, the company will produce biscuits and allied bakery products.

Total capital required for the establishment of the project is estimated at N4,315,000 with an external loan from an Austrian Bank requested and guaranteed by Investment Trust Company Limited.

Governor Clement Isong's address read on his behalf by Dr Edet U. Eseneam stressed with pride that the ceremony marked another landmark in his administration's programmes initiated by him.

Dr Isong added that when the biscuits company becomes operational it would employ about 200 Nigerians and reduce unemployment in the country.

The Governor said that arrangement has been concluded with a reputable biscuit manufacturers from the United Kingdom for the technical management and subsequent transfer of the running to Nigerians during the production phase of the project.

Fishing Industry Plans

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 32

[Text] Local fishermen in Nigeria belonging to Cooperative Societies now have the opportunity to go into big time fishing. This is because various Cooperatives all over riverine areas of the country were recently the happy recipients of 45 new, modern fishing Trawlers purchased by the Federal Government.

This brings to over 303, the number of fishing Vessels licenced by the Federal Department of Fisheries, as the Minister of State for Agriculture had disclosed last year that 258 fishing Vessels had been licenced.

These new, medium-sized trawlers, the Minister had said, in addition to the Outboard engines, modern fishing nets, and other accessories acquired and sold to Local Fishermen and Cooperatives at subsidized rates last year, were meant to give them the opportunity of joining the commercial fishing industry instead of continuing with their individual subsistence fish-farming.

As at now the fishing industry consists of 32 registered Fishing Companies and the locals and some Cooperative Societies, in riverine and sea-fringed areas and according to an inside source, these companies are responsible for up to 1 million tonnes of fresh fish caught annually in Nigerian Territorial Waters.

He said that with the completion of infrastructural facilities such as fishing jetties, terminals, processing and storage facilities, and the acquisition of more modern fishing trawlers by companies and Government capable of handling 20,000 tonnes of fish per day, the annual fish production in the country could double in less than two years.

Our source also disclosed that as at now, more than 200 Vessels of the fishing fleet go for deep sea-fishing while about 103 of them do shrimping and inshore fishing.

This he added, is necessary if the country's schools of fish in our immediate vicinity waters is not to be depleted and that, he said is why the Government is encouraging even local fishermen to get involved in trawling.

Farm Program

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] THE Ondo State Government has geared up to make the green revolution programme a success in the state.

The state's Commissioner for Agriculture, Kpamor J. [illegible] announced in Akure that preparations were making plans on each agricultural assistant to each of the farmers unions in the state.

Addressing the leaders of cooperatives, the commissioner commended the role of farmers association which he said has led to the increase of [illegible] agricultural [illegible] activities in the state.

According to the commissioner, the state government had approved the sale of tractors with complete implements on hp registered farmers agricultural cooperative union at 50 per cent subsidy.

He added that agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, chemicals as well as tractor hiring services, would be hired to the farmers cooperative this year.

He also disclosed that the government was replacing [illegible] wherein agricultural credit guarantee loans schemes would be handled by the farmers agricultural cooperatives.

The commissioner commended the management of land development schemes. He announced that henceforth each cleared land development site would be run by farmers cooperatives.

Agricultural Projects

Kaduna NIS NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] The Kaduna State Government is to embark on a 40 million Naira agricultural projects as part of its five year development plan.

Governor Umaru Muhammed Kangiwa revealed this yesterday while presenting the 1981 budget to the State Assembly.

He said the project would be financed by the World Bank, the state and Federal Government.

The governor said for smooth implementation of the programme the state had been divided into four zones.

He [illegible] the government's [illegible] land [illegible] as they [illegible] as a [illegible] to the [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Irrigation Development

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE Federal Government has donated 36 portable engine pumps to the Borno State Government to promote the development of irrigation activities in the state.

Each of the pumps costs about 1,800 Naira. They would all be distributed to farmers in some local government areas to replace the old irrigation method.

This was announced by the acting Chief Irrigation Engineer in the state Ministry of Agriculture, Malam Isa Geidam, when the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Jabaru Mambula paid a visit to the zonal office of the ministry in Maiduguri last week.

Malam Isa told the commissioner that the completion of Tiga Dam on Rivers Jama are and Hadejia in Kano State had considerably reduced the quantity of water used for irrigation project in Yau and Abadam villages in Kukawa Local Government area.

He said several representations had been made to the authorities concerned but no action had yet been taken.

Sugar Company

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 24

[Article by Yaro Ali Maiduguri]

[Text] THE Savannah Sugar Company in Numan, Gongola State, will start production early next year. Its production capacity is 100,000 tonnes of refined granulated sugar per annum.

To this end, all physical development and technical details for the take-off of the factory had been completed.

Speaking at Numan during the visit of the Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr. I.J. Ighere, the Chairman of the company, Mr Elias Nelson, said that an integral part of the project was the construction of Kiri Dam to provide water for irrigation purposes during the dry season.

He also said that 1,800 hectares of sugar cane were almost ready for harvest and the production of sugar would commence within a few weeks time.

The chairman observed that since the company was established in 1977 it had to struggle against severe financial constraints which started in late 1978 and worked throughout 1979 adding this had prevented the implementation of the financial plans to draw loan on schedule.

Mr. Nelson said that the company had provided direct employment to over 3,000 Nigerians of various grades and this would increase to about 6,000 when the company is in full operation.

He also announced that contracts had been awarded for the construction of the company's housing development programme.

Replying, the Minister Dr. Ighere urged the members of the board to ensure that they maintained the tempo of physical development of the industry so that the project would be completed on schedu...

"You are aware that huge sums of money have already been invested ... physical development of the project and you should make sure that the project is result oriented," he added.

CSO: 4420

PLATEAU STATE BANS MUSLIMS' USE OF DEROGATORY WORDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by M. A. Aliyubiu]

[Text] THE use of derogatory words such as "munkaru", "kafiru" "musharikai", "wahabiyawa" and "dujal" (all meaning infidel) among muslims which contribute to the breach of peace, has been banned in Plateau State.

Government, therefore, appealed to all muslims in the state to desist from using such words in the interest of peace, unity and tranquility.

This was the decision of the Plateau State Government on the report of the Committee on Darika and anti-Darika movements.

It will be recalled that following persistent conflict between the two sects, Governor Solomon D. Lar of Plateau State appointed a committee on the two movements on January 24, this year, to enquire into the cause of friction between the Darika and anti-Darika movements in the state and to recommend ways and means of removing them.

After the committee had toured the 14 local government areas and received oral and written memoranda from equal members of representatives of the two groups, it submitted its report in two volumes to the governor on April 11, this year. The chairman of the committee was Alhaji Ismaila Adamu, a judge of the state's Shari'a Court of Appeal.

A statement issued and signed by the Secretary to the State Government, Mr S.S. Gofwen, in Jos yesterday, said the state government accepted the committee's recommendation that the widespread use of recorded cassettes containing "Darika and anti-Darika" shows in public places which precipitated unhealthy relationships and breakdown of law and order be banned.

Henceforth the statement said any individual or group of persons found using such recorded cassettes in contravention of section 210 of the Penal Code shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.

It stated that the government, being aware of section 35 of the constitution of the right to "freedom of thought, conscience and religion" would support the provision and ensure that all the people in the state practise their religion without fear of molestation.

The government also accepted the committee's recommendation that an Islamic committee of learned muslims be established and charged with the responsibility of ascertaining the suitability of Islamic preachers who are knowledgeable in Islamic standards and make recommendations to the Jama'atul Nasril Islam for the issuance of preaching permits.

Members of such committee, it explained, would be appointed by the JNI who will entertain certain recommendations made by the Darika and anti-Darika movements for consideration and appropriate action where necessary.

CSO: 4420

'INDISCRIMINATE' RECRUITMENT OF ALIEN SCHOLARS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 16

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text] THE National Union of Bauchi state Students has condemned the indiscriminate manner by which aliens, especially Filipinos and Indians were being recruited into the services of the state.

The union said that by this practice, the state is made to employ "drop-outs" from other countries, as no nation would allow its best products to be engaged in the services of another nation.

This was contained in a communique issued after the fifth annual convention of the association which was held at the Advanced Teachers' College, Azare, recently.

The association has, therefore, appealed to the Bauchi State Civil Service Commission to embark on local recruitment of staff in our institutions of high learning. It said this should be done at the third term of each academic session.

Commenting on the activities of the state government, the union said though it realised that the government was making efforts in the spread of development projects in the state evenly, the students however expressed discontent at what they termed the concentration of such projects in three urban towns of the state. This has caused neglect of other springing urban towns in the rest of the 13 local government areas, the union further said. It advised the state government to copy a leaf from the Rural Resettlement Scheme being practised in Sokoto State.

The union noted with dissatisfaction the way some federal government institutions located in the power vested on him under violating the recent Federal Government directive on admission." It threatened to take legal action against any institution which failed to comply with the directive.

The association called for the re-organisation of the state scholarship board in order to ensure better productivity. It also appealed to the governor and his deputy to ensure that a student is included in the composition of the scholarship board.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AIRPORT AT BAUCHI--The Federal Government is to build a new airport at Bauchi next year at a cost of 25 million Naira. The Governor of the state, Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali, disclosed this while presenting his 1981 Budget proposals to the State House of Assembly. Governor Tatari Ali, said that though the construction of the airport was the responsibility of the Federal Government, the state government had initiated some consultancy services for the project. Alhaji Abubakar disclosed that his government had provided 400 acres of land for the construction of the new airport in the state capital. (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 80 p 9]

DENIAL OF COTTON SHORTAGE--The General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB), Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, has denied that textile mills are not being provided with sufficient cotton lint. A Kaduna-based textile factory--Norspin Limited--which closed down last Monday, had alleged the "unavailability of sufficient quantity and quality of Nigerian cotton lint" as one of the reasons for its closure. In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Kaduna, Alhaji Abubakar said that during the 1979 cotton season, about 220,000 bales of cotton lint went to the mills as against the 250,000 required by them. He said that the deficit of about 30,000 bales was provided through imports. Alhaji Abubakar said that in recent years, the cotton board had always been filling-in stock for the mills which was later sold in the world market when the mills failed to clear them. He stressed that the cotton board had never "stood in the way of any mill that wants to import long staple cotton to supplement the short staple supplied by his board," adding that the NCB had recommended that the Federal Government should allow such mills to import cotton lint. He noted that while there had been a shortfall in the production of cotton lint this year, the board had always taken measures to ensure that textile mills were never short of the commodity. The General Manager further disclosed that the produce price of cotton would increase by 20 per cent and that cotton seeds would now sell a 400 Naira per tonne as against 330 Naira in the previous year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 24]

DOMESTIC AIR SHUTTLES--Nigeria Airways is to operate shuttle services from Lagos to Benin, Enugu and Port-Harcourt from Monday, December 15 to Wednesday, December 24. The operation is to ease congestion during the peak period of its 'Christmas flight.' Announcing this in Lagos on Wednesday, the Press Affairs Manager of the Airways, Mr. Femi Ogunleye, said intending passengers would be taken on 'first-come-first-serve basis' and would therefore not be required to make advance bookings for the specified flights. Mr. Ogunleye advised passengers to plan for other flights during this period in the day rather than the morning ones, 'since this is

usually the peak period.' He added that passengers should select dates other than Friday, December 19, Saturday, December 20, and Thursday, December 24, 'as these dates will normally be congested.' Families and elderly persons are requested to travel during December 15 and 18. Mr. Ogunleye reminded passengers not to put valuable things like money, travel document, and jewellery in their luggage to be checked in. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 13]

DONATION FOR CHADIAN REFUGEES--The World Islamic League based in Saudi Arabia has donated 2,000 tents to Nigeria as relief materials to Chadian refugees in Maiduguri, Borno State. Presidential Adviser on Statutory Boards, Dr. O. O. Olaifa, received a consignment of the tents on behalf of President Shehu Shagari at a ceremony at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, Lagos. Receiving the tents from the Secretary-General of the league, Mr. Justice Mohammed Afzal Cheema, Dr. Olaifa thanked the Saudi Arabian Government for its role in relieving the suffering of the refugees who had fled to Nigeria in the past six months because of the factional war in their country. The presidential adviser said that the Federal Government had earlier provided shelter, food, clothing, health care and educational counselling for the refugees. The Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Muhammed Faki, said that while President Shagari was in Mecca recently, the Islamic league had a meeting at which it was agreed that Nigeria's relief efforts to the Chadian refugees should be supplemented. It was then decided that the tents should be sent to the Federal Government in appreciation of its humanitarian efforts. The Pakistani Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Mohyuddin Ahmad, and the Special Assistant on Statutory Boards, Alhaji Buba Ahmed, were at the ceremony. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 18]

PLATEAU NPN GAINS FOLLOW[illegible]--More than 7,000 supporters of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) in Plateau State, have decamped and declared for the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the state. This time, the people decamped from Wamba District of Akwanga Local Government area of the state during a mammoth rally organised by the NPN to welcome the "escapees" at Wamba, at the weekend. Addressing the crowd, an executive member of the party in the area, Alhaji Abdu Waju said that the entire people of Makere, Magga and Unguwan Maiganga have declared for the party. Giving reasons for their action, a spokesman Malam Madaki Makere said that both the NPP and the GNPP as well as the UPN consisted of narrow-minded and inward looking people. Malam Madaki said that they have been deceived and lured into voting for the wrong party and that they have now discovered that NPN was the best political party in the country. In his contribution, the state Director of Research and Publicity, Alhaji Yaya Abubakar said that his party will sweep the polls during the forthcoming local government elections in the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

MORE MONEY FOR ABUJA--The President had found out that the initial cost of developing the new federal capital of Abuja estimated at ₦523m. per year from 1981-85 was rather insufficient. He therefore said that ₦259m. would be allocated to Abuja from the Federal Share of the Federation Account, while ₦350m., representing the 2.5 per cent earmarked for it, was expected to be made available additionally. The summary of the total allocations to the ministries (as contained in the 1981 Appropriation Bill now being discussed by the National Assembly) is as follows: Ministry of Defence--₦725.1m., Education--463.6, Police Affairs--405.6, State House--369.9, Works--278.2, Finance--133.7, Health--119.8, National Assembly--42.4, Science and Technology--99.0. Other highlights in the budget include a proposal

to build five new airports at Onitsha, Bauchi, Minna, Owerri and Akure, further development of the Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja, to which N20m. was allocated, N5m. for further development of Calabar Airport, N1m. for Enugu Airport, and N2m. for Abuja Airport. A nautical college will be established at Oron in Cross River State at the cost of N4m. A major project on water transport was a proposal to construct a ferry terminal at Festac Town to ease transportation problems between the Lagos Mainland and the newly grown area of Lagos inhabited by many civil servants who come to work in Lagos. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Dec 80 p 2518]

LAGOS TECHNICAL COLLEGE--A Technical College to be established in Lagos State will take off in September, next year. Ketu, on the outskirts of Lagos has been named as the temporary site of the college. The Lagos State Commissioner for Education, Dr Olawale Idris made this known in Ikeja while inaugurating a "Task Force" Committee for the proposed State Technical College. The committee consists of the chairman, the deputy secretary, the chief inspectors of planning, education and test. Others are the assistant chief inspector of education (secondary), Chief B. Adebowale, Professor Ayo Ogunseye and Chief Oladapo. As the Technical College would be the first of its kind in the state, Commissioner Idris continued, a lot of short-comings of technical education in Nigeria would be solved. In his opening address, the Commissioner remarked that the motive for inaugurating the Committee was to make the impossible possible and to make a dream of a living reality. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

BENUE STATE BANK--The Benue State Government is to establish a commercial bank to cater for the economic and commercial development of the state. Announcing this in an interview on the Radio Benue programme "Guest of the Week" in Makurdi, last weekend, the state Special Adviser on Economic Planning, Mr. Toryima Orga, said the government had entered into an agreement with a Korean banking organisation for the effective implementation of the venture. Mr. Orga disclosed that the Korean body had studied the proposal. When fully established, he said, the bank would help both the private and government sectors in their various development programmes with a view to boosting the industrial, social and commercial activities of the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--During his visit to Romania, Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Abdurahman Jama Barre and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei signed an agreement for economic cooperation. In the course of his stay in Bucharest, Comrade Abdurahman Jama Barre had a meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu, during which they discussed ways and means to develop the friendly relations existing between the two countries. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 12 Dec 80 p 2]

RELIGIOUS LEADERS PRAISED--"Somalia religious leaders have always been at the forefront of all activities aimed at the unity and sovereignty of the Somali nation," Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Comrade Ahmed Shire Mohamud said in a speech to religious leaders in the Benadir region. The minister was referring to the role that religious leaders are expected to play in the development of national activities and the defense of the country. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 12 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4404

SOUTH AFRICA INCREASES INTERNATIONAL BORROWING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 80 p 20

[Text] LONDON — International borrowing by South Africa has been growing at a much faster rate than generally appreciated.

After a slow-down in foreign fund-raising in the wake of the Soweto uprisings in 1976, South Africa had reportedly made a cautious return to capital markets in 1979 and 1980.

But, according to new statistics from anti-apartheid groups, this understates the facts by a sizeable margin, with South Africa raising money on 16 separate occasions in 1980 alone.

The feature of South Africa's fund-raising on international capital markets has been the relatively small sums borrowed each time.

For example, the latest loan — a private bond issue for the Escom electricity utility — puts a tiny R12m into Pretoria's coffers.

MOTIVES

Such modest sums can be set against South Africa's strong economy, with a projected 1980 growth rate of 7 percent, massive inflows of capital because of the gold price strength and a balance of payments surplus of at least R3 000-million.

This prosperity when measured against the modest funding programme adds weight to the belief that South Africa's motives for raising money are not entirely financial.

The general view is that while South Africa does not immediately need to raise extra funds, it may in future need the support of the international banking community. Raising money now at a time of financial strength will enable the Government in Pretoria to extend its obligations and tie itself closer to foreign banks and governments through the role of debtor.

Outside the sophisticated bush telegraph of the international banking community, South Africa's fund-raising has appeared cautious and modest.

Whereas the 250m dollar syndicated loan and DM120m Eurobond issue in the late European summer drew the South Africans into public gaze, a further nine separate loans have been raised privately. A further nine had been raised privately in 1979.

Ostensibly the syndicated credit and the D-mark bond were seen as part of South Africa's rehabilitation on capital markets following Soweto.

However, it is now clear that, judging by the rate of borrowing in the past 18 months, South Africa has not needed to rehabilitate itself.

The list of banks involved in funding Pretoria in the past "quiet" year and a half includes Barclays, Hill Samuel and Standard Chartered of Britain, Citicorp of America, Swiss Bank, Credit Suisse and Kredietbank of Switzerland and Deutsche Bank Dresdner of West Germany.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON BOTHA REFERENDUM DECISION

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Dec 80 pp 22-24

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

DIE BURGER

The referendum option

The Prime Minister's decision to call a referendum if the President's Council should make drastic constitutional proposals, is a further unfolding of the process of constitutional development tackled at his initiative. It is acceptance of yet another democratic mechanism to ensure that the voters lend their support to important steps in creating a new dispensation for South Africa.

The creation of the President's Council itself is an effort to obtain the greatest possible agreement on constitutional and other changes or reforms, so that South Africa can keep abreast of the demands of the times. The position now is that as soon as the President's Council comes up with a consensus proposal which necessitates deviation from an important and established principle, over which differences of opinion might exist, it will not only be the Government and party congresses which will decide on the issue, but the will of the voters will be tested in a referendum.

In this the Prime Minister makes a very wise move. He allows voters to have a say in important decisions regarding the changes to an existing dispensation, decisions which will affect their future. Just how important the opinion of the voters is, was shown in the last referendum, held in 1960 concerning a Republic. It became clear that there was no surer way of testing the approval or disapproval of a drastic constitutional step. The result, although not overwhelming, showed above all doubt that most voters favoured a Republic. The referendum assured acceptance.

We assume that the President's Council will, among other things, consider and make recommendations on the burning question of a new constitutional dispensation for the Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Chinese, a part of the country which they occupy together. Their political rights and representation in official bodies in such a dispensation is already being discussed and it is clear that divergent views exist. An important matter such as this, should the President's Council make a recommendation concerning it which contained a new principle, would be a good example of the type of question on which the voters will be able to decide by way of a referendum.

The Premier did not indicate the parameters within which the referendum would be applied, but it is scarcely imaginable that it would be confined to only one population group, as the interests and the future of all the population groups will be affected. That is, however, an aspect of the matter on which clarity still has to be obtained.

Cape Town A — December 1

THE CAPE TIMES

Mr Botha's choice

The Prime Minister indicated at the weekend that he would call a referendum to test opinion on any far-reaching constitutional proposals which the President's Council might put forward, as for example a proposal for direct Coloured representation in Parliament. If a referendum were to endorse such a proposal, Mr Botha would be better placed [illegible] before his provincial congresses with some hope of success. It remains doubtful, however, whether the Transvaal congress of the party would go along with any scheme which proposed a single Parliament for White and Coloured (and Asian) South Africans. The Transvaal leader, Dr A P Treurnicht, almost certainly would not. In this, Dr Treurnicht could probably command the support of the majority in the Transvaal congress. Unless Mr Botha is prepared to bypass the Transvaal congress, therefore, such a proposal would remain on the drawing boards. It is doubtful whether the President's Council, which is already low on credibility, could survive a reverse of this kind or the spate of resignations which would follow. So Mr Botha is going to have to choose at some stage between restoration of the Coloured franchise in some acceptable form — and Nationalist unity.

Cape Town E — December 1

Pretoria News

A referendum will bring Nat showdown nearer

As the feud in the National Party deepens, the trend towards drastic measures by one faction against the other increases. And most dramatic of such moves is the commitment by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take any greatly revised constitutional plan to the people at a referendum, instead of to the party formations.

But in threatening to by-pass the conservatives by going over their heads to the people, Mr Botha is also admitting publicly that the conservatives in his party may be strong enough to block caucus and congress support for major constitutional changes. To get such changes through, Mr Botha may thus be forced to rely on outside (Opposition) support.

Such a move could well precipitate a split in the National Party, but it is a risk which circumstances are forcing Mr Botha to take. His Government has given the go-ahead for the multi-racial President's Council to make constitutional proposals, and if that council is to do its job to any effect at all, it cannot propose less than full political participation for coloureds, Indians and Chinese in the same system with whites.

Mr Botha would be bound to heed such recommendations — even at the expense of party unity. We, for our part, would welcome a referendum if it helped achieve meaningful change towards full political rights.

In another part of his Ladysmith speech, Mr Botha was on weak ground. That was in his attack on newspapers for publishing reports on alterations to the Erasmus Commission document.

Mr Botha contrived to twist an expose of a right-wing plot against him into a Press "cover-up". He also seemed to think, at this late stage in the Nationalist feud, that there is only one man "stalking the country with a dagger to stab the Prime Minister". In the sense of trying to destroy his power, we believe there are many more than he suspects.

Pretoria E — December 1

The Star

Yes, let's vote — for the right reasons

A referendum to give the Prime Minister a mandate to make dramatic reforms in South Africa is to be welcomed. It could eliminate the cut-throat party power struggle and consign the right-wing to limbo where it belongs. Massive support for radical change could set South Africa on the road out of the dark ages. The Prime Minister has provided himself with a glorious opportunity.

We are talking about a referendum designed specifically to rescue South Africa — not just the ruling National Party. A referendum should not be used merely to blow out the right-wing, or to protect the status quo in government. White South Africa, to survive, has to avoid the preoccupation with white political party in-fighting when dealing with national issues that affect far more people than the relatively minute electorate.

The referendum could be a disaster if the wrong questions are posed — and the wrong questions are tempting to arrange instead any referendum should be daring, forward-looking and unequivocal. It would be easy, for instance, to win a referendum to get Coloured people on a separate roll. That would put this country back where it started a quarter of a century ago, a generation of opportunity down the drain. If there is to be reform, it has to be far more convincing.

Most of all, the Indian and Coloured people must be involved because it is their political future that is being tossed into the arena. There is no technical problem there because elections to the Coloured People's Representative Council and the Indian Council required voter registration. Fair play is one good reason for including the Indian and Coloured people. Another is that it would be a symbol of the Government's earnest of good faith and willingness to consult rather than dictate. A third convincing reason is this: it would be an act of enlightened self-interest.

A referendum to beat the right-wing would be enormously satisfying, but if it is based on the wrong issues, it would alienate the Indian and Coloured people. Then White South Africa would really be up the creek.

Johannesburg E — December 1

Die Transvaler

The Coloureds and a referendum

In the existing turbulent political climate in the National Party, especially as regards the road ahead for Coloureds and Asians, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the weekend in Ladysmith, emphasised three important guidelines.

The Government itself would decide on proposals for minor changes

NP congresses would be consulted about changes of principle.

Radical changes would be submitted to the people by means of a referendum.

The basic truth of South African politics is that suitable political structures will just have to be devised for the Coloureds and Asians. Other than the Blacks, the Whites, Coloureds and Asians together possess the same fatherland — and a true and visible configuration will have to be given to this reality one way or another.

The Prime Minister's announcement that he would arrange for a referendum in the event of the President's Council putting forward radical proposals, should be seen as a further step in this approach.

In politics the question as to what the nation feels about a certain matter is often bandied about. Depending on the speaker's own personal attitudes, he can use a public platform to present the view of the people as being one thing while another speaker is claiming, with equal force, that the people are really saying something else.

It is equally true that the nation should not be hoodwinked as regards future constitutional developments. Any nation needs leaders who are prepared to lead the way and provide single-minded leadership.

But there are also times in the history of a nation when top leadership has to engage in dialogue with the people and submit its initiatives to them in order to take the nation with it along this road. It is therefore beneficial for a people to be truly tested at times in order to ascertain its will — by means of a referendum or an early election, thus obtaining clarity regarding the political direction which has to be pursued.

Johannesburg A — December 1

people. It is, indeed, through a referendum that we became a republic — to our everlasting benefit.

The basic idea of a referendum on thorny political decisions creates a number of questions which we would like to see answered with greater clarity.

As we understand it, such a referendum can be held if the President's Council makes a highly controversial recommendation such as, for example, common voting rights and representation for White, Brown and Indian without it having been approved or accepted by National Party congresses.

The question which arises is what the National Party's recommendation to the voters would be as to how their votes should be cast — and who is to decide what that recommendation should be? We can envisage the theoretial possibility that the Cape NP congress recommends a "yes" vote and actively works for such an answer, but that the Transvaal or the Free State congress — or both — ask their supporters to vote "no".

Add to this the fact that the Pregs and the NRP will side with one group against the other and a divisive factor, never before seen in the party, would be created. Another question — what is meant by a people? Is this to mean purely the White voters, or will Coloureds and Indians also cast votes on such thorny questions and will all the votes be cast into the same ballot box?

Just the possibility of such plebiscites has immediately produced sharply divergent viewpoints. It is important, in the interests of unity, to quickly obtain clarity on these issues.

Pretoria A — December 2

Oggendblad

Clarification needed

No fault can be found with the basic idea of holding referenda or plebiscites for testing the will of the

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER' PFP SUPPORT OF REFERENDUM SHOWS WEAKNESS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Reprint of 2 December 'DIE BURGER' editorial: "Also a Boycott Test"]

[Text] HOWEVER qualified, the way in which the Opposition leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert welcomed the prime minister's intention to have drastic constitutional reforms tested by a referendum, will be interpreted by many people as an attempt at escape – to get away from the boycott standpoint over which serious misgivings have arisen even within his Progressive Federal Party.

Although a little Prog propaganda shoot only recently preached that it was not only the PFP's duty to boycott the President's Council, but its honour, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, in his capacity as acting leader of the party subsequently conceded that this boycott standpoint had damaged the PFP.

This standpoint is based on the objection that blacks would be excluded from the proceedings of the President's Council. Although it was repeatedly clearly stated at the highest level that, whenever necessary, black people would indeed be involved in the constitutional process, the Progs persevered with their boycott.

What justification could there be then for the Progs to participate in a referendum on constitutional changes recommended by the President's Council – except as an escape from the boycott morass in which they had allowed themselves to get bogged down?

The Opposition leader glides lightly over this dilemma, except that he warns of "the great danger if a dispensation for coloureds, Indians and Chinese should be created against another dispensation for blacks."

It is this kind of reasoning which makes the political arguments of the official Opposition so incomprehensible. After all, is there not already another irrevocable dispensation for a large section of the black people – with three independent homelands and other semi-independent homelands with their own government system and leadership? And this cannot be argued away or undone.

The existence of the already independent or semi-independent national states which are expected to come fully into their own in the planned confederation of states, is the one rock against which the Opposition's boycott standpoint gets shattered time and again.

The other rock is white public opinion, as recent by-elections have shown in which the PFP's boycott standpoint was tested. Apparently the voters accept the assurances that the black people concerned will be consulted by the President's Council when their role in the process of constitution-making becomes topical. However, it is expected that priority will have to be given to a new dispensation which offers meaningful representation to whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese.

The Progs have excluded themselves from these exciting constitutional processes. The Prog leadership's sudden excitement over a referendum can only be ascribed to growing concern over the damaging consequences to the party itself as a result of the prevailing boycott mentality in its ranks.

CSO: 4420

PRETORIA COUNCIL APPROVES SOME MIXED FACILITIES APPLICATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria's City Council approved half of the 24 applications for mixed facilities received over the past year.

Among the venues given the green light are restaurants, private hospitals, a swimming bath, sports grounds, a church hall of the NGK and trading areas near the station and in Pretoria West.

Applications for drive-in cinemas were unsuccessful, while the city's soccer row and parks dispute were held over for early next year.

At their monthly meeting last night, the councillors passed all the recommendations for open amenities made earlier by the management committee.

Applications for mixed facilities by several sports bodies were also approved--some with strings attached.

--The NT Women's Hockey Association will be allowed to host matches between whites and a team of coloureds at its Pretoria West headquarters, which are leased from the council.

--The NT Women's Bowling Association will be able to affiliate a black club in Atteridgeville/Saulsville. It means the club members can compete in NTWBA competitions on municipal greens if the host clubs give their consent.

Restaurants given the go-ahead are at the OK Bazaar branches and at Wonderboom Airport, which will only be permitted to cater for black air passengers and not blacks generally.

CSO: 4420

NEW BANNING ORDERS CRITICIZED

Three Persons

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] Three people were served with banning orders this week: Johnny Issel, chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association and permanent organiser of Grassroots community newsletter, banned for three years; Jamaluddin Hamdulay, acting president of the South African Students' Association (SASA); and Mr John Ferrus, Western Cape Regional Chairman of the Labour Party.

In terms of his five-year banning order, Mr Hamdulay is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and may not enter any residential area accept Rylands Estate in Athlone and Lansdowne. He is allowed to leave home only between 6am and 7pm every weekday to go to work. He is allowed no visitors other than a medical practitioner, and his father-in-law and mother-in-law, and has to report to the Lansdowne police station every Wednesday.

'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Bannings"]

[Text] The banning of Jamaluddin Hamdulay, Johnny Issel and Henry Ferris has once again created feelings of suspicion, expectancy and uncertainty in the minds of people. Is this the beginning of another clampdown by the security police, similar to the one in October 1977 when 18 organisations and two newspapers were closed down and some 42 people were banned and detained?

At the time the actions of the government were seen, here and abroad, as acts of ruthless tyranny because of the untold harm it did to people. These recent spate of bannings are aimed at dealing fatal blows to those committed to change in this country. The indiscriminate action of the government in carrying out these bannings on people who are really concerned with peaceful change is driving all these people to complete disillusionment and the acceptance of the inevitability of violent confrontation.

The collision course the Nationalist government is leading this country to can be avoided if they start listening to the people who really matter instead of silencing them with arbitrary measures such as bannings and detentions. No amount of repressive measures will provide an answer.

Furthermore, bannings may attempt to silence critics of the racist and exploitative system in this country, but the flame of

truth and justice will forever glow in the hearts of the banned. No amount of state harassment can still the ideals of those who wish to see a country where basic human rights are respected, where pigmentation is not the criteria for judging the worth of a human being, and where millions are not humiliated and exploited to fill the coffers of a few — in short a system that is civilised in the true sense of the word. Not a system that resorts to the cowardly act of bannings and detentions, incarcerating people without giving them the God-given right to defend themselves in an open court of law.

And those voices of freedom that are still not gagged: will they allow themselves to succumb to the threatening stance the state has now adopted? Will the fate of Jamaluddin, Johnny and Henry, and others similarly restricted, deter other voices of liberty?

The answer seems to be an emphatic NO! Those who have thoughts of succumbing should take heed of the Qur'anic advice:

'Be not weary and faint-hearted, crying for peace, when you should be uppermost; for Allah is with you ...' (47: 35)

Appeal to Muslim Organizations

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] **The South African Students' Association has issued a strongly-worded statement to various Muslim organisations, both local and overseas, in an attempt to focus attention on 'the South African situation'.**

'We beg to bring before all Muslim organisations throughout the world our just claim to be granted unbiased representation in South African courts of law.

'We remind you that all political detainees in South Africa have hitherto been totally refused a trial in the courts of law notwithstanding the principle that justice requires that man be given a fair trial.

'That during the unrest in 1980 many people were detained unlawfully without trial culminating in national protests demanding that the government restrain its natural inclination in assuming repressive powers, and the release of detainees.

'That among those detained are Achmat Cassiem (president of SASA), 71-year-old Oscar Mpetha and numerous other people.

'In the light of this we respectfully urge you to adopt such measures to release the detainees as you may deem advisable.

'That you place on record your strong and emphatic protest against these detentions, in order that the masses may enjoy the same rights and freedom enjoyed by the enfranchised few.

CSO: 4420

SOEKOR STRIKES OIL NEAR MOSSEL BAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] MOSSEL BAY. — Soekor has struck oil near Mossel Bay in a "significantly higher quantity" than anywhere else in the Republic so far, according to a statement yesterday.

The statement said Soekor was evaluating a gas find located 80 km south of Mossel Bay, where three porous sandstone layers totalling 70m were intersected at a depth of about 2 700 m.

The lowest layer had already been tested and flowed at a rate of 11 million cubic feet of gas a day and about 200 barrels of gas condensate, or very light oil. The two remaining zones would be tested during the next fortnight.

"The amount of gas produced so far is less than that found in the best hole in the Plettenberg Bay field, but one should take into account that only a tenth of the reservoir thickness has been tested so far.

"The amount of oil produced is significantly higher than that from any other hydrocarbon occurrences which have been tested so far in South Africa, both on land and offshore.

"It is still far too early to speculate about the possibility that this is an economically exploitable discovery and a lot will depend on the size of the field, which has yet to be established, and the quality of the results obtained in follow-up wells," the statement said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT TO CONCENTRATE ON INTERNAL PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text] South Africa has recalled a number of information officers abroad in a major redirection of the department's energy towards internal rather than foreign tasks.

One of the top priorities in the revamped department is to "sell" concepts like the President's Council, the Wiehahn Commission and the Development Bank internally.

In a major shake-up of overseas postings, top officials have been recalled from most of Europe's capitals and replaced with people from the Department of Foreign Affairs' head office.

While a few of those recalled are disgruntled by the move, there seems to be an acceptance of the fact that the marriage of Foreign Affairs to Information meant a shake-up.

One of the information officers recalled is Mr Chris van der Walt, a product of the Eschel Rhoodie Information Department era, and there is talk that he will head the new internal team.

Among the plans being weighed up by the department is one to send special information teams across the country.

These teams would use slides, maps, graphs and other visual aids to "enlighten" the public on the Government's latest initiatives.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha has denied reports of friction between his information and foreign affairs wings.

He said information officials could hardly be dissatisfied with the new deal because they would now be able to reach the position of ambassador for the first time.

Dr Johan Viruple, of the New York embassy, has resigned to take up a lectureship at Pretoria university, and Dr Johan Adler, information director at South Africa House in London, has resigned to take up a top public relations position with a brewery in Johannesburg.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE SITUATION GIVES REASON FOR HOPE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Zimbabwe Normalizing"]

[Text] IT WAS gratifying to note the constructive remarks about the new Zimbabwe made by Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of the Old Mutual, at the society's annual meeting on December 4. There are people around — faint-hearted, destructive Dr, whatever — who would present Zimbabwe as on the brink of disaster. Although there have been distressing events across the Limpopo, and there will no doubt be more, at least 40 people are not dying each day in warfare, a statistic that is not easily lost on insurance companies. There is ground for believing that if Western governments backed by big business will pitch in and help, Zimbabwe could signal hope for Southern Africa. The process has been slow, but there are signs of improvements in foreign aid. A heavy responsibility rests on business people (particularly South Africans) to give Mr Mugabe's fledgling state a reasonable chance. At least there is something to go on, using the insurance industry as a barometer. The facts and figures come from Dr Van der Horst's chairman's statement. He spoke of the "very welcome" reduction in the war claims in Zimbabwe.

> Since the escalation of the war in Zimbabwe in 1976 the society has had to meet war claims amounting to over R10m in Zimbabwe. This has been one of the major causes of the reduced bonus rates that the society has declared in Zimbabwe since 1978. The cessation of the war in Zimbabwe and the return to a more stable situation has enabled the society to resume more normal bonus rates there.

He noted that as a result of the settlement in Zimbabwe mortality rates had virtually returned to normal and the investment climate had improved substantially. The Old Mutual's improved bonuses in Zimbabwe "clearly demonstrate the society's confidence in the future of Zimbabwe".

● People who are really interested in peace in the sub-continent can only say: Well said, Dr Van der Horst, and amen.

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT RATES MEDIA ON POSITIVE, NEGATIVE ATTITUDES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Mike Derry]

[Excerpt] Press support for the "Free Mandela" campaign is regarded by the Department of Defence as subversive, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday.

Brigadier G M C Wassenaar, one of the officers giving evidence for the Department of Defence, said the department took this attitude because the campaign was against the will of the State.

Another officer, Brigadier G van Rooy, said that in a survey of attitudes in the Press, it was found that 18 percent of the Press's attitude to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was positive. Nelson Mandela scored 41 percent.

The commission heard that the Department of Defence kept a close statistical watch on the attitude of the media to various issues.

However, the evidence led yesterday was specifically on the Press, and no figures on the broadcasting media were led as evidence.

Brigadier Wassenaar said there was the negative and the positive media. The positive media was defined as supporting the army and the Government.

Positive or negative attitudes of up to 35 percent were regarded as normal. If a newspaper had a negative attitude of substantially more than 35 percent, it was regarded as "revolutionary," he said.

Brigadier Wassenaar said the media had a right to report on an event, as long as the reporting was objective.

The Department of Defence had no argument with negative reporting, as long as it stayed within the 35 percent norm.

CSO: 4420

HNP LEADER ATTACKS NP'S HOMELAND POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — National Party policy in South Africa was leading to black majority rule, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said in King William's Town this week.

Addressing a meeting of about 400 people in the town hall, Mr Marais said the present National Party policy was communist inspired.

In his address, relayed by loudspeaker to blacks and other people in parked cars outside the hall, Mr Marais said the present government was taking over the policies of the Progressive Federal Party and, for that matter, the Communist Party.

"P W Botha said in 1973 that Russia was making use of change agents to undermine people's will. In 1979, the Sunday Times said in a report that Mr Botha was one of South Africa's change agents, along with Piet Koornhof, Gerrit Viljoen and Magnus Malan."

He said they wanted the white man to accept the black as a social equal and this would lead to black majority rule.

"The government believes every time they give a town away, the people's resistance will be lower and lower." He added South Africa would follow "the same disastrous path that resulted in Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe."

Mr Marais said: "You here will be incorporated in a black state where there will be no development."

Mr Marais said blacks would not be satisfied with King William's Town, but would want more and more towns.

"We can add half of the country to the homelands and all that will happen is that within three years there would not be enough food left in the homelands to feed an insect."

Mr Marais criticised the government for giving independence to homelands when they were not yet in a financial position to maintain themselves.

"Not one of the black homelands in this country can claim economic independence," he said.

Mr Marais said the only honest thing the government could do was hold a general election in which the issue of change should be made prominent. He also called for a referendum so that the people of King William's Town could decide their own future.

"By adding King William's Town to the Ciskei, not a single problem will be solved but a lot of problems will be created," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Health, Safety Legislation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha has announced that the Government has reconsidered the recommendations of the White Paper in connection with parts three and four of the Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation and had decided that:

--There will be a separate Act on industrial health which will be administered by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

--That a directorate for industrial health be established in the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

--That the Department of Manpower Utilisation remains responsible for industrial hygiene and safety.

Auto Industry Labor Progress

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] PRETORIA. — There has been considerable progress in black employment opportunities, education, training and advancement in the automobile manufacturing industry over the past two years, according to surveys conducted by the University of South Africa's Institute of Labour Relations.

The results of the surveys, held to establish the extent to which vehicle manufacturers in South Africa are adhering to and support the Urban Foundation's code of employment practice, were released yesterday by the Automobile Manufacturers' Employers' Organization (Ameo).

The chairman of Ameo, Mr R J Ironside, said that the surveys "clearly confirm the industry's positive approach to the code of employment practice, and highlight progress as well as areas to which greater attention must be given by employers".

By comparison with 1978, the overall employment in 1980 showed an increase of 14,3 percent. As this percentage was less than the increase in motor vehicle sales, productivity in the industry had "clearly improved" over previous levels.

Of the substantial number of job opportunities opened since the previous survey, 91,7 percent were filled by Asian, black or coloured people.

The smaller increase in white employment reflected the demand for skilled and professional personnel, and pointed to the essentiality of training human resources to support industrial growth.

Although whites still comprised the core of the managerial and sales categories, Asian, black and coloured (ABC) employment increased by 120 percent.

In the office and clerical category, employment for all groups increased and the ABC group rose by 80 percent.

"An interesting development in the semi-skilled categories is

reflected is the increase of 17 percent in white employment, most of which occurred in the Eastern Cape area. Overall white employment as a percentage of the total in this category, increased only slightly from 8.1 to 8.7 percent between surveys.

The best improvement took place in the supervisory and skilled categories where black educational levels improved by about three years and for coloured people by 1.5 years. The educational level of blacks in the office and clerical categories also increased substantially from 8.2 to 10.4 years. -- Sapa

'Living Wage' Concept

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] One of the most substantial wage increases in recent years--60% for some workers--is contained in an agreement signed this week between a multi-national company, Kellogg SA, and the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union.

The agreement appears to be the first outside the Eastern Cape to recognise union demands for a "living wage" rather than one based on various poverty datum line surveys.

Kellogg's managing director, Mr Murray Rogers, said yesterday the agreement partly met union requests that companies move away from the various "poverty datum lines" towards a "realistic living allowance".

The increase is also the result of one of the few wage agreements negotiated between companies and unregistered trade unions.

In a statement yesterday, the union hailed the agreement as an illustration of "the need for in-plant negotiations" between companies and unions on wage levels.

Many companies have refused to negotiate wages with unions, arguing that this should be done on an industry level only.

For several years, many companies have been relying on various poverty datum lines to set their minimum wages. These calculate the minimum a family needs to survive.

However, during the East Cape motor strikes, unions demanded that companies ditch this standard, arguing that it allowed workers "only to exist".

They demanded that employers switched to a "living wage" negotiated between unions and employers.

Kellogg appears to be the first company outside the Eastern Cape to accept this and to negotiate on this basis with a union.

Mr Rogers said wages were not yet up to the standard negotiated in the Eastern Cape. However, the new rates would be reviewed in the middle of next year in the light of increases in the cost of living.

In terms of the agreement, the company's "probationary wage" goes up to R46 a week and its factory operatives will earn a minimum of R50 a week.

This means that workers at the bottom of the scale will see their wages rise by 60% and proportional increases are contained for the other grades.

In its statement, the union says: "The achievement of such a substantial increase is evidence of the wisdom of in-plant negotiations between unions and the company and the union wishes to acknowledge Kellogg's acceptance of the need for in-plant negotiations.

It adds that "the new wage levels are a testimony to both parties' acceptance of a realistic negotiating framework".

Negotiations for an agreement are already under way and are expected to be concluded early next year.

Mr Rogers said yesterday the new levels would come into effect early next month.

Fosatu Criticism of Companies

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] The influential Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has launched another attack on companies which, it says, are willing to deal only with "toothless" trade unions.

In a statement released through Sapa, Fosatu refers to the recognition struggle of workers at the Colgate Palmolive plant in Boksburg and the extension of this struggle to another Colgate company plant, Aunt Carolina Rice in Maritzburg. The unions involved are the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union.

Colgate had modified its stance after the visit of the Rev Sullivan earlier this year by agreeing to recognise the unions, the statement says. But the company was now engaged in "delaying and blocking tactics" by setting conditions to negotiation.

These were that the unions negotiated wages and working conditions at industrial council level only, and that union activity on the shop-floor should be restricted to the articulation of grievances.

"Workers interpret the setting of these conditions as yet another attempt to prevent the genuine and meaningful recognition of their unions, and feel that management is trying to replace their toothless liaison committees with toothless unions," the statement says.

As a multinational company, Colgate should be "taking the lead in promoting the development of sound industrial relations, and not attempting to create tame and ineffective unions," it adds.

In a further statement Fosatu strongly condemns the "persistent refusal" of Raleigh South Africa in Springs to speak to trade unions representing workers sacked after a dispute last week.

Management could not be reached for comment last night.

Fosatu Meeting With Minister

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The country's biggest federation of black trade unions might pull out of the Government's new labour dispensation if many of the latest proposals for changes to the law are not dropped.

The Federation of South Africa Trade Unions (Fosatu) made this clear in a statement today following what it called a "very unsatisfactory meeting with the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday.

The statement said Fosatu believed that the "positive steps proposed by the Government recently were "heavily outweighed by other proposed amendments which would lead to the credibility of the whole package collapsing.

The fact that the meeting with Mr Botha took place was probably a step in the right direction, said Fosatu. But if there were further meetings they should be much longer and involve all unregistered unions.

Fosatu unions have applied to register under the Government's new labour dispensation. But Fosatu warned today that it would not be prepared to participate if new, unacceptable proposals were implemented.

The proposals would have the effect of exerting greater potential control over the activities of emerging trade unions, the statement said.

Fosatu said the following proposals were unacceptable:

--Measures at "freeze out" unregistered unions, such as the prohibition on stop order facilities for them and no legal standing for their agreements with employers.

CSO: 4420

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS REVIEWED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Paul Dodd]

[Text] THE latest edition of Trends, the Bureau for Economic Research's statistical analysis of the economy edited by Willem Boshoff, provides an insight into what is happening beneath the broad surface of the boom.

Retailers in particular will find the BER analysis most useful as they cast their eye over stocks and ponder the outlook in 1981.

Trends says that the rate of growth in private consumption appears to be tending towards a levelling off and this is largely due to a decline in the rate of expansion of expenditure on non-durables.

The strongest growth is now being seen in semi-durables such as clothing, footwear, household textiles, recreational and entertainment goods. There is also a marginal acceleration in the growth of durable expenditures — furniture and household appliances and motor vehicles.

Black buying power

"These two main categories are now starting to reflect the incidental impact of Mitchell's Plain, Soweto, Atlantis on the more durable goods markets and also the structural changes that are in progress — the buying power of blacks as regards clothing now exceeding that of whites."

In regional activity Durban seems to be losing pace compared with the other four main metropolitan regions.

Economic levels in Johannesburg also seem to be falling gradually behind in growth compared with the national average.

The best improvement in regional activity is being shown by Port Elizabeth followed by Pretoria.

While Cape Town is keeping up with the national average the comparative backing of the past has not yet been overturned.

Cape Town now seems to be performing better in building plans approved, commercial vehicle sales and employment but not doing as well in building completions, retail sales, hotel revenue and remunerations for debt.

Production levels

Examining production levels Trends says that in consumer goods manufacture food production is showing a disquietening trend to stagnate. Clothing production is slackening off at a record high level while liquor production in growth terms is definitely slowing down.

Mining production volumes, with the exception of ferrous metallic minerals, are all trending upwards.

In intermediate and production goods manufacture metal products are recording the best growth performance, textiles are faltering slightly while machinery production has shown no growth this year.

In capacity usage terms motor manufacture improved dramatically.

While all the consumer goods manufacturing sectors are reporting larger under utilization of (newly extended?) capacity, intermediate goods have been fairing consistently better since the beginning of 1979.

Building plans in current price terms seem to be losing momentum in growth while actual completions also seem to be easing fractionally lately. Price resistance and non-availability of labour are contributing towards these tendencies.

Wine and spirits

The production of beer is continuing to rise while both wine and spirits are stagnating. Trends in liquor consumption are gradually being influenced by changing social precepts associated with improving standards of living of the lower and middle-income groups. Trends says these change seem to favour beer in preference to both wine and spirits.

Spending growth by white consumers is being fuelled by acceptance of credit cards. Whether restrictions on consumer spending are needed at all is still a debatable issue and BER notes ...t retail volumes in the aggregate have lately been reflecting a slight marginal tendency towards decline in growth rate.

On inflation, Trends says the statistical view supports Andre Hanekroma's opinion that a moderation in the inflation rate is a distant likelihood.

Food

Food continues to feature

among the groups that are showing the largest rise and meat with a weight of 9.3 percent of total expenditure gaining by almost 18 percent in the year ended August.

The production price index (formerly wholesale index) The effect of the high cost of oil is continuing to be the greatest single cause of the unacceptably high rate of increase in production costs, even though a fractional decrease in the price of petrol is shown in the schedule.

The trade weighted exchange rate of the rand has show an almost phenomenal rise since the beginning of 1980 but Trends says that statistically the crude trade balance is now showing a net deficit. Exports have declined with imports rising rapidly

Imports

An interesting sidelight is that in previous recovery phases of the economy imports have accelerated at an early stage. But the current rate of imports is related to capacity expansion.

The terms of trade, both excluding and including gold, are improving encouragingly while the trend in foreign reserves (gold content not revalued) confirm the hardening of the rand exchange rate

The graphs dealing with public sector finance indicate a rapid decline in deposits and Trends says this gives rise to the question if public sector projects are at this particular stage of the business cycle not being initiated somewhat too precipitately on the strength of ample liquidity and the strong flow of State revenue.

Public sector

Earlier in its review the journal says that expansion in public sector investment is taking place at a time when the private sector is also obliged to expand capacity. As a result, a measure of direct competition for input factors is inevitable between the two sectors.

"The intensity of this competition, or the extent of shortages, vary according to the relative size of public sector demand in the different areas of the country.

"Due to the formidable size of several public sector investment projects in process in the Western Cape, the private sector is really hard put to find the needed inputs in the building industry in that region.

"Almost without exception these large public sector investment projects that are now being undertaken are all of strategic significance although one could have wished that they, or at least part of them, could have been deferred to a later stage in the present cyclical phase."

Interest rates

On interest rates Trends says the lethargic hardening of long-term rates is noteworthy. This trend has been developing since early 1979 leading short-term rates by about six months but up to now had been trending sideways rather than definitely upward.

The statistics indicate that black unemployment is declining. The acceleration in the tempo of decline in registered unemployment points to a faster rate of absorption of other than whites into gainful productive activities.

Trends suggests the improvement is due to

- The non availability of formally skilled job-seekers for whom lower skilled employees are now being substituted successfully after on-the-job induction.
- The growing importance of other than whites as factors in the consumer markets which is leading to enhanced employment prospects in the services sectors for members of these groups.

The positive trend in net migration has probably helped to bring some relief to the shortage of skilled labour – the immigrants are mainly expatriates from the former Rhodesia, most of whom fall into the skilled labour category

CSO: 4420

TRADE FIGURES SHOW CONTINUING FAVORABLE BALANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] SOUTH Africa had a favourable trade balance of R5 330-million in the first 11 months of this year — an improvement of more than R1 000-million over the corresponding period last year, according to figures published in Pretoria yesterday by the Commissioner for Customs and excise.

Exports to the end of November were worth R18 417 million, while imports were valued at R13 081-million.

Exports to African countries climbed during the 11 months from R688,9-million last year to R1 922,5-million this year, with imports rising from R240,5-million to R264,4-million.

Europe remained at the top of South Africa's trade list with the Republic buying more than she sold in the 11 months this year (R5 231,8-million in imports and R4 799 million in exports).

In the case of America, imports of R2 048,3 million exceeded exports by R114,4 million, while imports from Oceania were R5,7 million higher than the export figure of R89 million.

South Africa's trade with Asia showed a favourable balance of R144,7 million with an 11-month export total of R1 889,6 million.

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments accounted for R8 728,9 million in exports and R3 788,3 million in imports in the 11 months this year. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

JOINT ECONOMIC CONTROL OF EAST LONDON HARBOR UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] Proposals to place East London Harbour under the joint economic control of South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei and to open the harbour hinterland to black businessmen are being "actively considered" by the Government.

The scheme--devised by local businessmen in response to the intractable problem of unemployment in the region--could not be launched until the homelands governments had given it their blessing, sources said today.

But the favourable response of the Van der Walt Commission indicated an impending shift in South African Government policy "with major implications" for the country as a whole, they said.

According to East London mayor Mr Donald Card, the scheme envisaged the creation of an "international zone" encompassing the city's harbour and its immediate hinterland.

The zone would fall under a controlling body comprising South African, Ciskeian and Transkeian representatives.

Harbour revenue would be shared between the territories, and entrepreneurs of all races would be free to set up shop in the area.

However, residential segregation would remain and the "nuts and bolts" of the scheme--including the integration of facilities--were still under consideration, Mr Card said.

Mr Card said the creation of an "international zone" in white East London might be the first step in a larger plan designed to meet the massive unemployment in the Ciskei, southern Transkei and Border areas.

Unemployment in this region has been conservatively estimated at 25 percent, and the problem has not responded to Government decentralisation policies.

With Government approval, "international" growth points would also be established at Dimbaza in Ciskei, Butterworth in Transkei and elsewhere in the region, he said.

Prerequisites for the success of the scheme were increased labour mobility throughout the region and generous State incentives to outside investors, Mr Card said.

CSO: 4420

FREE MARKET POLICY URGED AS BEST ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] "The Government does not rely on capitalism as the solution to South Africa's political problems" — Headline to an article this week on Capitalism and South Africa's Political Problems, by Dr Hermann Giliomee, of the University of Stellenbosch.

"Free-market capitalist policies are the only way to a free and reasonably peaceful South Africa"

—Free market and monetarist prime-mover, America's Professor Milton Friedman, during his visit to this country in the mid-December.

THE time is past for yet another classroom ABC on the pros and cons of the free-market programme in this country.

Urgently needed instead are:

● A more rapid, muscular and eclectic extension of the free-market approach. Enough of euphoric platform speeches and official slogans flavoured for the converted. A promising start has been achieved with implementation. But the country needs much bolder action in labour and business at all levels, especially in politically sensitive areas.

Certainly it is disconcerting for business and Government to find that, with each advance they make, the answer may be still more uncompromising demands from the "radical" leaders of the disadvantaged.

But that is all the more reason to press ahead quickly and firmly. As the hole in the dam is enlarged, ever more water must be expected to gush out in the form of rising black expectations, running ahead of what can be achieved overnight. But the faster the flood, the faster the water will be ultimately exhausted.

With a few holes already open in the wall, attempts by misguided economic and political ideologists to try to prevent an increase in the black demands from escaping are likely to lead only to a complete and catastrophic collapse in due course of the entire wall.

That is in the nature of growing majority pressures in changing socio-economic and political power structures, as it is in dam walls under increasing pressure.

It was in the Ministry of Finance that the country's Great New Economic Initiative, hinged on the free-market fulcrum, was first launched and from which the gospel was widely preached. Yet in terms of foreign exchange control, the value of the rand and the relationship between the commercial and financial rands, even in its own house the M of F is still far from having carried its vision to a natural conclusion.

● Under an increasingly strident free-market banner, monetary and fiscal policy priorities have moved with the business cycle from "strength-through-restraint" to "strength-and-growth-with-discipline" through "growth-to-create-jobs even-at-the-cost-of-more-inflation" to "brake-the-growth-to-the-money-supply-to-fight-inflation".

Meanwhile, the idea that we now have a free-market economy has spread. The Government is continuing to feed the concept with shrewd if not dramatic gestures.

In fact, however, the prime imperatives of Big Business, of white expectations about rising living standards for themselves (see "Charts" story on this page) and white politics are all continuing to prevent substantive progress away from what remains essentially a highly uneven brand of capitalism.

It is time to review the priorities.

● Inflation must be countered — and the free-market programme boosted — by allowing the most courageous imports policy for many years. Yet more imports must be allowed to flood in to provide the means for more production — and thus more jobs.

They must also be encouraged to help provide the competition necessary to deny SA Big Business the freedom to keep raising its prices much faster than its costs.

When boom times come, domestic business gets greedy — especially in relatively small economies like ours.

Then, more than ever, Joel Stern's claim that "the real enemy of the free market is Big Business and Academia" rings true. Big Business resorts to every trick in the book, and uses its mass, to keep out or swallow competition and set its own prices. Academics talk as they and the majority of citizens perceive themselves as losing ground in the race for riches.

● Pretoria must redress the balance between national profligacy, especially in the public sector, and national austerity. Owen Horwood did wonders in restoring discipline after the irresponsible Diederichs casino economy which so upset the balance of payments (BoP).

He also displayed admirable prudence in controlling the locomotive that led us into the current boom.

But he must now think about dishoarding.

With at least R8 000-million (by his own admission) garnered in foreign loan repayments, gold and foreign reserves, liquidity siphoned out of circulation and sterilised in State coffers (instead of cascaded down to "citizen level"), he must expect the majority of South Africans to feel somehow cheated.

Simple black men are easily persuaded that "the white man's boom" is further proof that capitalism and the free market are white defences, if not weapons. Even generous increases in their wages cannot compensate for the still-bewildering legal and bureaucratic apparatus that they may feel separates them from the mainsprings of wealth and power.

Perhaps the Minister should now embrace the unthinkable and even allow a carefully monitored but ongoing BoP deficit again — to pay for greatly enhanced black advancement, and for the imports needed to loosen up the increasing concentration of domestic business power in too few (white) hands.

No doubt Mr Horwood will argue that this is too risky — with an economic slowdown now accepted by some of Pretoria's planners (although not in official rhetoric) sooner rather than later.

But the very slowdown envisaged need not come if only the free-market programme is allowed to run its full course.

But as long as it is painstakingly contained within "acceptable" political walls, it could spell as much harm as no free market at all — in terms of long-range national stability.

Gilomee is quite right if he maintains that politically constrained capitalism is not the solution.

As Simon Jenkins warned in *The Economist* this year: "The dangers of only partially incorporating the blacks will be a rising level of internal violence.

"It will necessitate increased mobilisation of whites, higher spending on defence and ever greater political repression. And this, in turn, will jeopardise the basis on which the (economic integration of urban blacks) strategy is built.

"The greatest danger is that this will turn South Africa into the sort of dictatorship all too popular in modern Africa: in which no human freedoms are respected and in which the colour of the rulers no longer matters to the ruled. . . ."

As Gilomee points out: "South Africa can avoid the lurking danger of such a dictatorship. But it will need great political courage from Government and business — both looking beyond their respective short-term interests."

Time alone will tell whether Pretoria and business — which are increasingly working in echoes — have the courage, political wherewithal and flexibility to get their fingers out and let the free market do much more to meet the political and economic challenges for them.

CSO: 4420

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION INAUGURATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 80 p 30

[Article by Pieter de Vos]

[Text] The Small Business Development Corporation, formally launched in Johannesburg yesterday, marks an historic breakthrough for the private sector in southern Africa.

Under the leadership of private enterprise, development of small businesses will be jointly shouldered with the State in an organisation which Dr Anton Rupert, leader of the project, termed "an investment to give stability to southern Africa."

Two existing State corporations and some of the activities of others will be absorbed by the new corporation, the SBDC.

CATEGORIES

It will be established as an ordinary public company with the share capital divided into two categories. "A" shares will be issued to private investors and will provide for at least R50m of the authorised capital. "B" shares will be taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation on behalf of the Government and provide another R50m.

Though private enterprise has until the end of December to take up shares in the company, more than R30m was pledged by various groups within the first minutes of a meeting held behind closed doors yesterday.

The proposals for the new development corporation were strongly welcomed by business leaders.

Dr Wim de Villiers, executive chairman of Gencor, described it as a "great day for private enterprise."

Mr Clive Menell of Anglovaal said "the day went very well."

However, the restrictions on black businessmen would now only cause more frustrations, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of African Bank, pointed out.

Mr Johann Rupert of Rand Merchant Bank, said though the corporation would open financial resources to black businessmen, they were still prevented from joining the free enterprise system by legislation such as the Group Areas Act.

AIMS

The Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the coloured Development Corporation), the Indian Industrial Development Corporation and certain small business activities of the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation, will be absorbed by the SBDC.

Its aims will be mainly to provide a back-up service when would-be entrepreneurs negotiate for bank loans and provide after-care service.

Each company which takes up shares of Rim or more may appoint one director and the Government will also appoint a limited number of directors. From this large board a much smaller executive board will be nominated with a chairman and general manager. Shares may be taken up over a period of five years.

Early next year, when legislation has been passed that the activities of some of the State corporations can be absorbed by the SBDC, the assets and personnel will be taken over.

CSO: 4420

AIRLINES STILL OPERATING IN RED, BUT EARNINGS IMPROVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] 'Although South African Airways is operating at a loss "it is doing better than last year, while other airlines are increasing their losses," said the airline's chief executive, Mr Eddie Smuts.

Speaking at a gala Press luncheon aboard one of two new R51-million Boeing 747 "Combis" (mixed passenger and cargo aircraft) delivered from America last month, Mr Smuts pointed out that fuel prices remained of paramount importance.

"Our fuel bill has escalated from a mere 10th of our total operating costs before the fuel crisis of a few years ago, to more than one third today.

"This is a world wide phenomenon, but we tend to think of this as a challenge rather than an obstacle," he said.

In a tribute to his staff of 11 500 around the world, Mr Smuts acknowledged the general shortage of suitable staff, the added demands of increased traffic, the large number of male employees undergoing military training, and the normally high turnover of female staff either "resigning to get married or to raise a family."

Reviewing the year's events, he said in spite of the hailstorm at the beginning of the year which temporarily crippled a third of SAA's fleet and other setbacks, the airline had made progress in many areas.

Among them were the introduction of weekly flights to Taiwan, a direct air service between Cape Town and Frankfurt, five flights a week to New York, two new Boeing 747 Combis with a growing passenger and cargo business on European and American routes, 12 advanced Boeing 737 twin jets, and two additional wide-body airbuses, all for delivery within the next 18 months.

CSO: 4420

AIR-SEA SEARCH-AND-RESCUE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpts] WHAT happens when an aircraft or ship sets off on a journey — and then vanishes without trace, as happened with the ill-fated Aero Commander ZS-CBC which crashed in the Rabinson Pass at the weekend?

News that an aircraft or ship is missing activates a search-and-rescue machine run by the South African Navy and South African Air Force that can call on a vast variety of experts in many private and official walks of life to help those in peril on the sea — and in the air.

Without co-ordination, any big air or sea search would degenerate into confusion, particularly when the area to be covered is large and contains difficult terrain — as in the ZS-CBC tragedy.

The Defence Force maintains two rescue co-ordination centres — at Maritime Headquarters at Silvermine and at SAAF Headquarters in Pretoria, which are on stand-by 24 hours a day.

The Pretoria RCC falls directly under the Chief of the SAAF and covers territory which includes the Transvaal, Botswana, Swaziland, Bophuta-Tswana, the Free State, Natal, Lesotho and the Northern Cape.

The Silvermine RCC concentrates on the rest of the Cape and South West Africa/Namibia. It is the joint responsibility of the OC Southern Air Command, Brigadier John Nortje, and the Flag Officer Commanding Naval Operations Command, Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson.

The RCC can call on experts and equipment from all SADF land, sea and air units, the Department of Transport, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, the South African Police, Safmarine, the National Sea Rescue Institute, Safair, private helicopter companies and many other official and non-official sources.

An RCC's tentacles can transcend national boundaries. Political hostility and ideological clashes fade away in the face of a genuine emergency, and rescue co-ordination centres all over the world have standardised organizations, operating procedures and radio frequencies so that there is no waste of time.

An example of how RCCs many thousands of kilometres apart can join hands was the recent Berge Vanga disaster, when a huge Norwegian bulk carrier sank off the Cape coast.

Each RCC has a searchmaster — usually a head of command, although he can delegate one of his senior officers to take over.

The searchmaster is linked with a nominated on-scene commander, who controls the search on the spot, usually from an aircraft or ship.

The on-scene commander is the searchmaster's eyes and ears. He must weigh up physical factors, such as currents (in the case of a maritime emergency), which can cause a search-area to change constantly.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BUTI RESIGNATION FROM SACC--Dominee Sam Buti, black community and religious leader, has resigned as head of South Africa's largest multiracial organisation--the South African Council of Churches (SACC). SACC sources yesterday confirmed the resignation, saying Ds Buti quit as president of the church body, a position he has held since 1977, because of "other commitments". It was pointed out that Ds Buti was heavily engaged as chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, scribe of the black Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, and executive member of the Broederkring, a progressive minister's fraternity of the three black Dutch Reformed Churches. But it is believed in black Dutch Reformed circles that the resignation was also prompted by Ds Buti's "disillusionment" with the SACC and, particularly, its handling of the talks between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and church leaders. Ds Buti earlier warned of grave differences of opinion within the churches on whether the proposed second round of talks with Government representatives should take place. And after the first church-State meeting in August, he recommended the SACC should not accept Mr Botha's invitation to church leaders to visit the Operational Area. This invitation has been interpreted as a precondition for the second round of talks scheduled for the end of the year or early next year. Ds Buti was not available for comment yesterday. The new president will be elected at the SACC's conference next year. The Rev Peter Storey, senior vice-president, is tipped as Ds Buti's likely successor. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 80 p 1]

MULTIRACIAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION--Three trade unions for electrical workers formed a multi-racial federation this week. The federation, consisting of a White, African and "Coloured", have decided to remain separate, but to cooperate through the federation. Its constitution stipulates that no decision may be taken unless a majority of all three union representatives on its national council agree. The three unions are: South African Electrical Workers Association (White). Electrical and Allied Workers Union (Black) and Allied Trades Union. All three are registered. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE 3-9 Dec 80 p 4]

BLOEMFONTEIN AREA DEVELOPMENT--Pretoria--Plans for the development of the Bloemfontein, Onverwacht, Vaalkraal area of the Free State were outlined in a statement yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, issued by the Office of the Prime Minister. The statement said that in order to promote development in the area further residential development for blacks at Bloemfontein would have to be restricted as far as possible. However, the permanent residential rights of blacks qualifying under certain sections of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be respected. The government was determined to alleviate

unemployment in the sub-region and acknowledged the role that Bloemfontein had to play. The principle of clustered economic development was accepted as being the best possible solution to create meaningful employment opportunities in the area. "The promotion of small businesses and industrial concerns in the private sector will, in accordance with government policy, have to be encouraged in the black areas of the towns concerned." [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

AZAPO DETAINEES--Seven more members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), in the Northern Transvaal, a month ago, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, have been transfered to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, according to their families. They are: The Seshego branch chairman Mr Mamabolo Raphesu; and his deputy Mr Moses Moalosi and former Mahwelereng chairman, Mr Meadow Molala. Also transfered is the chairman of Seshego Village Committee, Rev M P Malatji. All are being held at Modder Bee Prison. The othe. four being at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl are: Mutle Pasha; David Mohwibidu; Joseph Ragophala and Rev Mamabolo. They joined six other Azapo officials who were taken two weeks ago to the same place. They are: Mr Harry Madikoto and Sello Rasethaba (Seshego branch), Perry Kekana, Holly Kekan., Jan Thobejane and Mapula Mogodi, of Mahwelereng, Potgietersrus. All their detention warrants expire on April 30 next year. Their detentions follow the boycott of buses owned by Lebowa Transport in Seshego, Mahwelereng and Lelenye near Tzaneen. In both Seshego and Lelenye the boycott is in its 14th and nineth week respectively. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 80 p 4]

BANNED SOWETO LEADERS--Banned community leaders, Mr Aubrey Mokoena and Mr Hlaku Rachidi, both of Soweto, had charges of breaking the banning orders dropped against them in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week. The charges related to an allegation that they had communicated with each other. No evidence was led before the two men were told that the charges against them had been withdrawn by the State. They are each serving a five-year banning order, which among others, prohibits them from communicating with each other, or, with any other banned person. Mr Rachidi is former president of the now outlawed Black People's Convention, while Mr Mokoena was in the executive of the Black Community Programmes, it was banned on October 19, 1977. Both were close associates of the late Steve Biko, and were also co-founding members of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and also BCP. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 80 p 16]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE ON DEMOCRACY, HOPES FOR FUTURE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

Edited text of an interview with the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, done for the Cape Times in Salisbury on November 28, by Rex Gibson, Editor of the Sunday Express.

Question: South Africa's Prime Minister said again this week he was ready to discuss a non-aggression pact with any neighbouring state. How do you respond?

Answer: On the principle of maintaining peaceful borders there is nobody who would say the South African Premier is wrong. But where people might perhaps feel a little sensitive is when he would want to use it as a political instrument.

No deals have been signed with South Africa in the past. The countries of this region by and large — much as they accept the historical phenomenon of economic relations — look askance at any possibility of political relations with South Africa. We have expressed ourselves in very clear terms as a country committed to the maintenace of peace in our region and as a country upholding the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Disenchantment has of course been occasioned by the fact that South Africa itself has been carrying out a campaign of destabilising our region. She has recruited large groups of elements from Zimbabwe whom she has trained and who pose a real threat to us.

Question: Are you saying they are going to cross the border and launch an attack?

Answer: Well, what is South Africa doing with them? In the Transvaal, they have been there for a long time and they number in the region of five thousand. Some of them have been drifting back, trying to enter the country surreptiously and we have arrested a few of them, but the rest of them still remain on her soil.

Before South Africa can really demand that there should be a non-aggression deal she should be seen to be moving in the direction of the objectives of that possible treaty.

Why shouldn't she hand over these forces — hand over the forces on her territory which belong to Mozambique and those who belong to Zambia back to Zambia. Do that.

Question: Would that be the major stumbling block?

Answer: We would want to see honesty as the motivating factor here. I'm not saying that it is impossible for us to reach some definite agreement, but I'm saying South Africa must be seen to be behaving honestly before she can expect other nations to go into the type of agreement she would want.

I think that would, in my opinion, be a real stumbling block because you cannot sign a treaty with South Africa when South Africa has got forces on its side which are not her nationals but your own (Zimbabwe) nationals.

And what she will be saying is unless we sign a treaty we can't return these people and therefore they will continue to be forces marshalled against you. You see, that is not fair.

Question: Do these people want to return?

Answer: Yes, they want to come back. I think they do. They were recruited here. They were attracted. They are mercenaries who have gone to fight for money apparently. Some of them, I take it, have been politically motivated into becoming a counter-revolutionary group.

Look at what is happening. South Africa reinforcing and actually deploying the Mozambiquan rebels, the dissident groups. They fly supplies to them. We have evidence of that.

Question: That is a matter of fact, is it?

Answer: It is a matter of fact, yes. It is a matter of fact. It is proven. Our own commanders have accepted that this is what is happening. The Mozambiquans themselves have evidence of that and it is a very serious state of affairs.

Question: Do you regard that as an infringement of your territorial rights?

Answer: Yes, it is a serious infringement of our territorial integrity. We are becoming more and more disenchanted at the fact that our posture of maintaining peaceful co-existence is being taken advantage of.

We shall not allow any anti-South African forces, military armed forces to operate from our territory. We have said that openly, but South Africa hasn't said that. And in practice, South Africa is going against that very principle.

Question: Do you have any intention of trying to stop these flights that you say take place over your territory?

Answer: Yes, we are determined now that we take the necessary steps to prevent them. If we poise ourselves in a position where we have now to take action it means that we will be attacking them.

Question: And is that what you are contemplating, I don't want to misunderstand?

Answer: Am planes that overfly our territory, if they are enemy planes of course, we have a duty to prevent them overflying. In fact shoot them down if we can.

Question: How often do these overflights take place?

Answer: Quite often in the eastern region. Quite often, to bring supplies to the guerrillas, the counter-revolutionary forces.

Question: What, in your view, is the bottom line of change that would need to take place for you to reopen a dialogue with South Africa?

Answer: I think there are two main issues. There is the Namibian issue. South Africa has been standing in the way of negotiations on Namibia, which means actually standing in the way of independence. We would want to see a positive posture by South Africa. In other words, do everything in their power to facilitate a democratic process taking effect along the lines of (UN) Security Council resolution 435.

We are happy that some indications now exist that a meeting between South Africa and Swapo might take place, including other groups in Namibia, to work out the necessary modalities.

The second burden South Africa has to discharge is to convince the international community — convince us too because we are part of the international community — that in effect apartheid is anathema to humanity, that she is now determined to reverse the process of apartheid and establish a democratic state.

Democracy is therefore the key word. What that means really to us must be a process which accepts majority rule. A process which accepts one-man-one vote.

How this will spell out in terms of the actual constitution and the modalities for its implementation ... That's a matter for the South Africans.

Question: You wouldn't regard it as an overwhelming stumbling block if it was a slow, measured progression?

Answer: Why should it be slow? South Africa has had, as everybody says in South Africa, the advantage of a civilizing influence much earlier than ourselves and here we are already with independence and a democratic state which accepts the salient principles of democracy, the civil liberties that safeguard the individual. We have them all here.

South Africa should in fact have had them earlier than ourselves. Afrikaners taught us all that the year 1652 was a very crucial one because Van Riebeeck landed in South Africa and that was the date when you had white influence.

But the trend has been to polarisation of races and strict racial separation. We believe that South Africa has a lot to do to supply the necessary remedies but one does not want to lose hope.

The people of South Africa themselves are determined that change must take place and one would want also to welcome what one discerns as change taking place in the white community.

Question: Have you seen a change of that kind?

Answer: Yes there is certainly something. Look at the Afrikaners of the Dutch Reformed Church. I think ... is that church, or portions of that church, which announced that apartheid is incompatible with Christianity.

Before this, in the 1960s, at the height of apartheid, you could never have got any of the Dutch Reformed churches to pronounce that apartheid was not sacred. They tried to project it as a sacred doctrine, the work of God — a divine philosophy.

Question: If you saw a genuine beginning to dismantling apartheid, would you be inclined to look favourably on the idea of renewing dialogue?

Answer: Well, the question of dialogue is not really the fundamental issue. Dialogue between who? Between us and South Africa? What will that bring about? The issue is whether the South Africans themselves can hold their own dialogue and bring about the necessary change — agree on change, agree on the process, agree on the objectives.

Question: A national convention representing most people, would that go some way towards ...?

Answer: If it is democratically constituted, representative of all sections of the community, I have no objection to it. But it must also set out in a meaningful way to produce a definite programme towards democratisation of society in South Africa. I think those are the two elements I would want to see.

Question: Somebody said at Maputo the other day the objective was for your country and Mozambique to be independent of South African ports within 10 years. Is that a realistic objective?

Answer: As to the actual time frame I suppose people can try to work towards definite targets. I think that is the purpose which a time frame serves. Otherwise the principle remains that we must lessen our dependence on South Africa, as indeed we must lessen our dependence on other countries in the world.

We are over-dependent on South Africa and it is not good for a country to be that over-dependent.

I don't see economic relations ceasing to exist. It is the phenomenon of being over-dependent that is disgusting because South Africa then can hold you to ransom.

We are hoping also that as we are working to lessen our independence South Africa itself will be undergoing a transformation for the better and that there won't be any need to sever economic relations.

Question: I read somewhere that there is a huge loan, something like $300 million which South Africa lent your predecessors in office and which you have to repay ...?

Answer: I'm not aware of that at all. I am aware that there is some debt but not of that magnitude. We would be really a mortgaged territory if we had that magnitude of indebtedness.

I don't think it is very big. I don't remember the actual figure, but it had to do with the correction of the budget deficit to enable the Minister of Finance here to make ends meet. That was all and so it couldn't have been.

Question: And so there were no strings attached to the loan?

Answer: Well, when it was incurred I suppose it was understood as assistance or aid to the regime here which was fighting a war and that the regime would in due course repay it. We have accepted the position and we feel indebted to South Africa because it is a debt that was incurred properly for expenditure — revenue and expenditure, and not for war purposes as such. In good faith we have prepared it.

Question: You said the other day that Zimbabwe couldn't impose sanctions on South Africa. But could you tell me whether in fact sanctions work? Did they work in Zimbabwe?

Answer: Sanctions alone? ... Yes, I think they worked. It was necessary that the armed struggle was supported by economic sanctions and it was this complementary character that we welcomed.

Sanctions alone wouldn't have succeeded. You need much more than sanctions. Yes, ... the problem is people tend to look at self-interest.

In our own case even the big countries, the big bosses in the international community — the United States, France, West Germany — all violated sanctions. It was disgraceful, they violated them quite openly.

The United States during the Nixon administration decided to open trade with the regime here and they started importing our chrome. West Germany and France were all selling their wares to Zimbabwe. The Peugeot became the most popular car in the streets here.

The Japanese, who have no morals when it comes to trade, of

course wouldn't heed the sanction call and this is what tends to make sanctions fail.

Question: On the question of law and order, General Walls said a few months ago that "the country was about to go through the rapids". Since then we have had the Tekere case, the arrest of the Nkomo lieutenants, "wanton political murders", to use your words.

Answer: The issue is really one we have inherited. We had a war situation here and our two forces never got united during the war, and the interim period didn't provide the necessary machinery for integrating the forces.

The British always regarded it as a matter for the government that was going to be elected after elections. And so there is that disability we have inherited.

To talk of a civil war is, I think, to exaggerate matters. For there to be a civil war the party leaderships must actually be seen to be following a collision course — which is not the case. Nkomo is against any civil war happening.

Question: You described him as your enemy the other day?

Answer: As my enemy, where? I've never said that — never, never, never. If I have made any criticism it is directed against elements in his party who have talked of liberated zones in Matabeleland and have talked of the need to achieve independence when independence has already been achieved, and those are of course the disruptive elements in a political party.

But by and large we accept the Zapu posture and Zapu policy and currently the commanders are working harmoniously to try and improve the situation so it doesn't deteriorate and indeed we have arrested the events, the incidents that occurred in Bulawayo.

We are proceeding to integrate the forces quickly. For your information, the forces that were integrated, Zanla and Zipra are working alongside the former Rhodesian forces used to effect control of the situation which was caused by a conflict between the unintegrated forces of Zanla and Zipra.

So you have that happy situation that the more the forces work together as an integrated entity the greater the harmony, whereas where the forces are still apart you still have suspicion, you still have that hostility.

Happily, the area where integration has taken place and is currently taking place is greater than in the unintegrated forces.

Question: The exodus of whites — you said once that if it continued you would become alarmed about it. The prediction being made is that you may be down to fewer than 100 000 whites within the next ...?

Answer: 100 000? 100 000 would obviously amount to nearly half and that would be exceedingly alarming. I don't think that prediction is correct.

It a pity that the whites are leaving. One can't blame them too much because they are motivated by, I think, two factors — the shock they went through when the elections went against their expectations, and some never really recovered from that shock, and they have remained suspicious, which is the second factor. Some wouldn't believe us.

They don't believe when we talk of the need to establish a non-racial society, the need to forget the past and look ahead and work together for national unity. They suspect that we are reserving some measures against them in the future.

Then, of course, added to that you have incidents of insecurity in a few places. But I would like to believe that even our farming community — which is more exposed to incidents — and have had to contend with the fact of a drought over the last two years and the loss of their cattle in the war and so on and so forth, they are determined by and large to stick it out.

I'm glad they are determined to be part of our community. I'm sorry that those who are leaving are leaving and I would want to believe that when the fear they have is proved mistaken that some of them might still come back.

Question: The Tekere case has been seen as a kind of litmus test for this. You said that the law must take its course, then you raised the possibility of a pardon after the law having taken its course ...?

Answer: No I didn't. I never talked of any pardon of any kind. Some of the ministers are alleged to have said that in London, but I have never said that.

Question: But you were quoted in a South African newspaper after an interview you gave last week?

Answer: No. The reporter must have put what was alleged to have been said by Shamuyarira. The interview I gave here was to the effect that we would allow the law to take its full course and we had proved those who suspected we might stand in the way of a trial taking place wrong.

The question of a pardon hasn't arisen — we haven't thought about it in the central committee of the party or in the Cabinet. It is possible some minister might raise it. We will debate it if and when it is raised.

For now, certainly, nobody is thinking along those lines. The law must be allowed to take its course. If any minister does the same he also will be tried.

CSO: 4420

ROBERT MUGABE'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO NATION

LD021310 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 80 CA

[New Year's message to the nation by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on 31 December 1980—recorded]

[Text] Comrades in the national struggle, ladies and gentlemen, happy new year. As the year 1980 draws to a close I thought we should together scan the period of 258 days we have just covered as a sovereign and independent people so we can assess what our independence has been worth and how it has enabled us to evolve as a nation. At the same time I would also want us to focus on our perspectives as a nation for 1981.

We began 1980, as you will remember, as disparate and antagonistic political and military forces with torn allegiances. For years we had differed bitterly on the national question of political freedom, political power and national independence. For years, therefore, we had as allied forces on one side and axis forces on the other fought a bitter armed struggle to resolve this fundamental question. Finally, we all agreed in September last year to attend the Lancaster House conference, which became both a peace and constitutional conference for us. The ensuing agreement was as much a treaty of peace ending hostilities as it was a constitutional instrument for ushering our long awaited national independence in the context of a new political order. It was a triumph for all those revolutionary forces which had fought and died for a new political, legal and socio-economic order. The new peace and the grant of independence became twin companions in a constitutional deal which established that new order and in that twin relationship freedom and political independence became the quid pro quo for the peace which the revolutionary forces were now prepared to give to the nation as they offered to lay down their arms.

The popular cause had undoubtedly now won the day. The people had triumphed, and so 1980 became known to us as the year of the people's power. And truly the people in February soon exercised for the first time in our political history their democratic and constitutional right to vote for a government of their own choice. The result of that election was the happy verdict of victory awarded to my party, ZANU Patriotic Front, and the subsequent establishment by that party of a government of democratic forces committed, firstly, to the sustenance and defense of our newly won independence and, secondly, to the creation of the new nation on the principle of our single Zimbabwean nationality and a new allegiance

transcending the existing racial, regional, ethnic and religious affinities. Our independence had bestowed on all of us the homogeneity of a nation, a single nationality that claimed precedence over the heterogeneity of our racial, regional, tribal and religious groups. As Zimbabweans our new nation now demanded of us either as individuals or as groups or communities a single loyalty that is a proper and logical manifestation of our national unity and spirit of reconciliation.

As a nation now jealously guarding its hard won independence the reality of peace as the rockbed on which that independence stood to be embellished would henceforth remain the reality of a historical and dialectical process, of a bitter struggle between the settler colonizers and the colonized sons of the soil, a struggle between the landed gentry and the landless peasantry, between the capitalist exploiters and the exploited working class, a struggle between the minority and the majority, between oligarchy and democracy and between racialism and non-racialism--it can all be summed up as a fight for justice against injustice. Our present peace is accordingly the final stage of the national struggle for freedom and independence in that it marks the culmination of a protracted bitter struggle between vying forces, a struggle in which the popular democratic forces which stood for political progress and social justice were pitted against the unpopular and undemocratic forces standing for political conservatism and social unequity. But since our peace is not a static but an ever evolving and ever unfolding reality, it also marks a new stage in the new struggle for the consolidation and furtherance of our national independence through the attainment of economic independence. Thus our political independence, itself a former objective of our revolutionary armed struggle, now transforms itself upon attainment into a political instrument as it becomes the new political means of achieving our ultimate socioeconomic goals. We employed armed struggle to achieve our political independence. Now we must employ that political independence to achieve our economic freedom.

I would summarize the phases in the span of our immediate national struggle as follows: One, national armed struggle, two, national independence, three, national economic independence, four, national socialism. Once the people had elected my government into power that government set about to define its priorities in respect of the political, military and economic objectives of our state activity. In the political sphere our revolutionary commitment to and quest for the unity of all democratic forces in the country impelled us to adopt a more comprehensive and a more generous view of government embracing all those forces. This is the government I have had the pleasure of leading and working with over the last 8 and a half months. The priorities of that government in turn became the basis of our socioeconomic program for the first year of our independence. Although this first year ends in April next year it is nevertheless important that I recount for you, as our chronological year ends, some of the several successes we have scored, not hiding from you, of course, those few failures that have tended to mar our endeavours.

In the military sector the progress from a vicious war through the process of ceasefire to peace has indeed been remarkable. There is now total peace reigning over our country where only 13 months ago war was raging with increasing fury. Christmas this year has been far more peaceful and enjoyable than Christmas in

1979. Our forces ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army], ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] and the former Rhodesian forces must be complimented for the high sense of discipline which they have displayed, especially when it is realized that many ZANLA and ZIPRA comrades have continued to live under extremely trying and frustrating conditions in assembly points or operation (?seed) camps. It was regrettable that the inadequacy of our military infrastructure and training personnel caused a slower integration rate than that originally envisaged. It is against the background of this inadequacy that I wish to express my government's gratitude to the British Government for generously coming to our aid with a team of most able instructors and to the British instructors themselves I wish to say thank you for the role you have magnificently played in helping us to form a single army. We are now, despite persistent problems, poised for an accelerated integration program intended to absorb the rest of our cadres still in assembly points or in urban cantonments and operation (?seed) places.

It must, however, be admitted with deep sorrow and regret that some lawless and undisciplined elements amongst the cadres have completely abused their membership of the armed forces and committed senseless acts of murder, robbery, kidnapping, rape, assault and public harassment, the saddest and most criminal of them all was the unpardonable bloody conflict at Entumbane in which 60 innocent people were callously murdered and 500 injured. This was an abhorrence Zimbabwe cannot afford to repeat for it was a total negation of our hard won peace. Unity in the military as well as in the political sphere of our relations must forever remain our watchword. Personal and group antagonisms must yield to the demands of peace, national unity and understanding. The trend of lawlessness which manifested itself before and after independence has, I am happy to say, been greatly arrested. The police force should be complimented for their success in maintaining law and order under most difficult circumstances. What has always given rise to concern is the relationship between the police and the public. I am glad that this relationship continues to improve. If we are to rid ourselves of cutthroats and other murderers, kidnappers, rapists, robbers, thieves and other criminals, all of whom are the scourge of our society, then it is vital that the police are fully supported by us while they in turn seek maximum cooperation from the public.

In the socioeconomic sphere it becase my government's policy to lay emphasis on the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people who had suffered displacement during the war. Our refugees from Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana returned home and many of them were resettled and rehabilitated through the agency of the UNHCR, to which organization my government feels greatly indebted. The task of allocating land to land-hungry peasants has only been partially fulfilled. Whilst land is abundantly available no funds are readily available for purchasing it. We have brought this predicament to the notice of Britain as a warning that we cannot as a people's sovereign government accept our lack of funds as a permanent impediment to our right to acquire land for the masses of our people who desperately need it for their settlement and livelihood. It is gratifying that those of our people who did not receive land this year have shown great understanding of the government's position and have agreed to wait their turn for consideration next year.

In respect of commercial agriculture, mining, commerce and industry government has given every possible incentive and encouragement. Every one of us must feel jubilant that the economy is showing an upward growth rate.

In the sector of social services government has proceeded with revolutionary vigor to make primary education and health care for the lower income groups free. The main objective is to make these services cater for as many people as possible. Government has been working energetically to develop the water resources of the country so water can become more readily available for use in rural homes. Intensive work is envisaged for 1981 which will encompass irrigation projects as well. The envisaged educational program is designed to absorb every child completing his primary education this year into secondary school next year. Because of the shortage of secondary school teachers a recruitment drive for this category of teacher is being carried out by the Ministry of Education overseas and elsewhere in Africa. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has been implementing our policy of giving power at the local level to the people for the first time in our history. We now have African mayors in our cities and towns.

In the public service generally [illegible]at has been engaged in an exercise of restructuring the various ministri[illegible].th a view to bringing about the advancement of Africans as required by the presidential directive made under Section 75 subsection two of the constitution. Although the policy of African advancement has caused some concern to white civil servants I am glad that it has generally been accepted by them. I wish to assure all those who are apprehensive about it that the policy will continue to be applied with maximum fairness. To date about eight Africans have either been appointed or approved for appointment to the post of permanent secretary, while others now occupy various other top-level positions in the ministries as deputy secretaries, under secretaries, assistant secretaries, directors, executive officers and so forth. More will certainly be appointed in the coming year.

The conditions of service in both the private and public sectors show a most unsatisfactory wage gap between the lower and higher income groups. Although government has adopted a temporary measure in fixing a minimum wage scale for each sub-sector of the private sector, government entertains the belief that a minimum wage scale must be above the poverty datum line. Accordingly, government has appointed a commission on wages and incomes and charged it with the task of carrying out a thorough investigation into the wage problem and submitting recommendations. The commission is expected to report to government within the next 3 or 4 months. Government hopes thereafter to work our realistic wage scales for both the private and public sectors.

Overall, government has been working on its economic policy for quite some time now and an official statement will be published this coming January which will encompass government's views on foreign investment and the role of private enterprise. The path of our socioeconomic policy is decidedly socialist. What remains to be worked out is the mode of application of socialism and not its reality. Our economic plans and programs must thus become increasingly people-oriented in the sense of their collective character achieved through the collective ownership of the means of production.

Our emergence as a nation has given us a new international status which has qualified us for membership of the OAU, the Commonwealth, the nonaligned movement and the United Nations and its various agencies. My government has thus brought Zimbabwe into the various political, economic, financial and social forums where it occupies its place with great honor and tremendous respect. No longer is our world just the laager of Rhodesia and South Africa, but the entire globe and its five continents, offering us vast opportunities of entering into agreements relating to diplomatic, economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas. On a bilateral basis Zimbabwe has signed cooperation agreements with several African countries as well as with Eastern and Western countries. Our policy of nonalignment enables us to be friendly on a bilateral and mutual basis with Eastern as well as with Western countries without jeopardizing our sovereign will and freedom. To date we have opened missions in some nine [as heard] countries, namely Mozambique, Tanzania, Britain, the United States, Sweden, Belgium and West Germany. Several other missions will no doubt be opened in 1981 in socialist and nonsocialist countries.

In our own region we have pursued a policy of goodneighborliness which has been reciprocated by all our neighbors except South Africa, whose aggressive intentions continue to manifest themselves as she goes on recruiting our men, adding them to the over 5,000 whom she continues to harbor and prepare for aggression. We demand that these men be returned to us forthwith and that South Africa cease her aggressive and delinquent behavior in our region.

This brief account certainly shows that our performance as a government in 1980 and as a nation has been remarkable and yet we cannot afford to sit on our laurels or sooner our glorious performances must surely fade into oblivion unless they are made to interact with our present and future performances. Our perspectives for 1981 are therefore now more important than the accomplishments of 1980. What then, you may ask, is the direction of our policies in 1981?

I have already stated that we shall within the next month or so enunciate in clear terms an elaborate statement of our economic policy. On the basis of the parameters set out in that policy we hope to formulate during the first 6 months of the new year a global development plan encompassing all sectors, which should be ready before the new financial year begins in July. The policies and programs begun in 1980 must gain effective momentum in 1981, thus creating for us more benefits and firmly consolidating the people's power. This consolidation will manifest itself in the following sectors:

A. In the security and defense sector, the building and strengthening of defense forces and the forces of law and order will proceed more vigorously than in 1980. Plans for strengthening our defense forces against possible external aggression and internal attacks are well under way.

B. In the economic sector, the continued sustenance of the existing economic infrastructure and the attraction of foreign and national investment have already been granted. [as heard] Judicious participation of the state in industrial, commercial, primary and infrastructural projects will be enhanced. There will naturally be further development and organization of the worker so that his proper and historical role in both primary and secondary industry and commerce

is permanently established. The organization and coordination of professionals or intellectual groups with a view to making maximum use of their abilities and experiences will also be undertaken.

C. In the land sector government is working on plans to acquire and allocate much more land to the peasantry next year. Accordingly, programs for the development, [word indistinct] and organization of the peasantry and for the establishment of cooperative farms are being evolved.

D. In the public sector African advancement will continue as a matter of policy in the public service, the army, the police force and prison service. A truly nonracial public service or army, police force and prison service is our goal.

E. In the sphere of foreign relations, in the "E" sector, [as heard] our foreign relations will be strengthened by the creation of more diplomatic missions abroad and the realization of cooperation and trade agreements. My government will continue to give full political and diplomatic support to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Accordingly, the PLO will in due course be permitted to open a mission in Salisbury. Our policy on Western Sahara, as enunciated by me at the last OAU summit in Sierra Leone, remains the same. Indeed, my government is now prepared to accord diplomatic status to the Saharawi Republic in conformity with the recognition we have given it as a sovereign state. Our support for SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia continues. We look forward to the forthcoming Geneva talks between SWAPO and South Africa producing effective modalities for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council, passed in 1978, on Namibia, so that Namibia becomes independent. Nothing less would satisfy us. We also stand firmly behind the liberation movements of South Africa, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC, in their revolutionary endeavor to bring democracy to South Africa.

F. In the political, party-political sector we should constantly bear in mind that the national struggle we waged could never have succeeded without the unity of the people behind it. The spirit of oneness in government must manifest itself not only in the vertical dimension of the ruling party but also in its horizontal dimension as we join hands with any party or group whose members profess loyalty to the state and the elected government. The unshakable bond of our indivisible independence and Zimbabwean nationality must surely instill into us a deep political consciousness that constantly prompts our sense of unity. Where is the political and ideological consciousness of ZANU and ZAPU? Let [words indistinct] it every day, every hour and every minute so we can unite our people on the name of independence to work zealously for unity rather than disunity, for loyalty rather than disloyalty, for love rather than hate, for the nation rather than race or tribe and for peace rather than war.

The power we have is your power, the people's power, and will always be used in your interests. In order for us to consolidate this people's power achieved in 1980 we must, each and every one of us, give maximum support to the programs of government that either begin or continue in 1981. Whether you are a comrade freedom fighter, soldier, worker, peasant, student, professional farmer or businessman your personal performance in the fulfillment of your social role is

vital. Accordingly I wish to set the following tasks for fulfillment by us all in 1981 in consolidation of our hard won independence:

1. Let us first and foremost be law-abiding and earnestly work for peace so we can increase our people's happiness and derive joy and not sorrow from our independence.

2. Let us sink our personal, tribal, regional, racial, religious or political differences and work daily as Zimbabweans for the unity of our people, remembering the oneness of our people and nation.

3. Let us as workers unite in our productive role, work harder and observe strict discipline and self-control so that we become an efficient and dependable national productive force.

4. Let us as peasant and [word indistinct] farmer make the most efficient use of our land resources as we combine and cooperate with others in improving our productive methods and developing our sense of self-reliance.

5. Let us as the national armed and police forces put our people and nation first and be guided by our national consciousness, remembering now as we did yesterday that we are always servants of the masses and not their masters.

6. Let us as professionals, technicians, scientists or intellectuals in any field of endeavor in which our abilities are called for apply these and place them at the disposal of our nation so they can be utilized in the development of our people.

7. Let us as students recognize that our aspirations are not ours alone but those of the people as well and that as future leaders, professionals, technicians and skilled workers our intellectual failure is the failure of our nation.

8. Let us as employers accept our full economic and moral responsibility for the welfare of our workers and be ready to provide just remuneration for just service.

9. Let us as keen sportsmen always endeavor to achieve only the best results in the name of our teams but also in the name of our nation and our own selves, but always remembering that sports and games are not a form of war but a physical entertainment.

10. Let us as leaders set example in discipline, work hard, have the spirit of industry, morality and general behavior and always tell ourselves: If gold rusts, what will iron do?

Can we in 1981 strive to achieve these tasks and goals in consolidation of our independence? If so, let us therefore regard 1981 as the year of consolidating people's power. Once again I wish to thank all the members of our community, black, white, Asian and colored, for their loyalty and the support they have given my government which has enabled it to work successfully in paving the way to greater achievements in 1981. Long live our national unity, long live our national independence, forward with the year of consolidating people's powers. Happy new year to all of you. Good night.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON INVESTMENTS, LAND, WAGES

LD051350 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Dec 80 CA

[Text] A major statement outlining the government's policy and guidelines on investment and private enterprise will be issued early next year. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, told the HERALD in an exclusive interview that the statement will enunciate the government's economic policy, which will also relate to investors. On the basis of this policy the government will proceed to formulate its first development program. Comrade Mugabe said he is not happy with the present situation where the majority are not in control of investment. He said the government wants to see investment directed in the areas which are beneficial to the country. The prime minister said multinational companies are operating in Zimbabwe without restraint. He said they have been asked to reinvest as much as they can in the country and develop their workers but not all are doing this.

The prime minister declared: Our view as a government is that we should proceed to lay down the parameters on which private enterprise should stand. We will not be unfair but we have the general interests of the people to protect. Comrade Mugabe made particular mention of the land which he said is still in the hands of a few whites. That cannot be allowed, he said. He however stressed that it is not the government's intention to exclude the whites from owning land but that most land must be in the hands of the majority of the people. The prime minister also spoke of the improvement of the conditions of service of the country's workers. He said after the commission of inquiry has presented its report early next year employers should be in a position to pay employees better wages than at present.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION--Zimbabwe has had a record year for mineral production. The figures for the first 10 months of this year already show that the value of mineral production, totalling nearly $350 million, exceeds that of any completed previous year. Figures just released by the Central Statistical Office show that for the period January-October this year the value of mineral production increased by no less than $100 million compared with the same period last year. Substantial increases are recorded by the gold, nickel, chrome, silver, cobalt and iron-ore mining industries. The value of gold production in the first 10 months this year totalled more than $23.5 million, an increase of about $3 million over the previous year. Incidentally, the total value of minerals produced in 1965 was about $64 million. [Text] [LD060530 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80 LD/CA]

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Jan 22, 1981